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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Junejo Attacks Longer school days and Zia Move

Ex-Prime Minister **L**ows an Election Fight in Pakistan

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service
ISLAMARAD, Pakistan — Mohammed Khan Junejo, dismissed Sunday as prime minister, said Monday that President Moham-Monday that President Monam-med Zia ul-Haq had acted "com-pletely arbitrarily" and vowed he would fight in elections to regain his office.

Surrounded by almost all his cabinet members, Mr. Junejo broke the silence on his dismissal almost secure it is colorful pe-24 hours after Mr. Zia abruptly announced Sunday that he was removing Mr. Junejo, his cabinet and the National Assembly.

Mr. Zia on Monday ordered the dissolution of the country's provincial assemblies, placing the entire country firmly under his control until new elections can be held. The constitution, under which Mr. Zia acted in removing the elected officials, remains in effect.

The national appeals by the two political leaders underscored the unusual test of power in this country of 100 million people, which has seen more than one confrontation between its military and civilian establishments in its 40 years as an independent country.

Mr. Zia ruled under martial law powers for seven years before bringing in a nominally independent civilian government under are aware that if he presses too Mr. Juneio. Under the constitution. however, he holds the power to dismiss the government if he feels that he is losing control of law and order or can no longer function effectively. He exercised those powers on Sunday.

Located on the eastern flank of the Islamic Middle East and also the crucial factor in the war against Soviet forces in Afghanistan, Pakistan's position in the international community has assumed an imporand influence.

The surge of domestic political economic reform. tension comes at a crucial phase in Mr. Gorbachev is so concerned the Alghan war and in the sorting with the conference that he canthe region. It remains unclear

See ZIA, Page 2

Kiosk

Red Cross Goes To Cuban Jails

HAVANA (Reuters) — A delegation from the International Committee of the Red Cross has arrived to check for the first time the conditions in Cuban jails, the official news agency, Prensa Latina, said on

Four officials are to tour the prisons on Tuesday, the agen-cy said. ICRC president, Cornelio Sommaruga, stressed that the jail tours would not be "inspections" and that the report to be sent to the Cuban government would not be made public.

The government has said he delegation would be allowed to see what it says are a total of 323 "counter-revolutionaries," prisoners jailed for crimes against the security of



Boris Becker betraying his emotions as he went down to defeat against Henri Leconte in the French Open Monday. Sports, Page 15.

General News

The U.S. military has been only marginally effective in the war against drugs. Page 3. France suspended an officer who was involved in the raid to free French hostages in New Caledonia. Page 2

Business/Finance

Two British drinks companies. joined in a \$310 million bid for Irish Distillers. Page 11. New home construction in Japan slowed dramatically in

Page 11. April. Special Report In Norway, economic and po-

litical shocks prompt new-



President Ronald Reagan checked his watch Monday as he stood with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, before their talks began. campaign for increased freedoms.

For Reagan, Visit Is Like a Missionary's Dream

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service MOSCOW - President Ronald Reagan came to Moscow determined to press the human rights issue and to encourage greater change in Soviet life. But his aides hard, he runs the risk of embarrassing his hosts and harming the cause he came to promote.

"You try to hit the right notes," a senior White House official said Monday. "But you know it's going to be very difficult to hit a perfect

Western diplomats in Moscow point out that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, faces a delicate moment as he prepares for a Communist Party conference next tance far beyond its normal power month that he hopes will ratify and influence.

out of superpower relationships in 'celed one of his meetings with Mr.

Accordingly, the Soviet leader does not want to open himself to the charge that he is giving in to pressure from the Americans, and it is possible that the president's high-visibility campaign could be counterproductive.

Several dissidents invited to a meeting with Mr. Reagan were threatened by Soviet officials last week, and Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, derided the dissidents as "not the best of the Soviet public."

But the risk has not deterred Mr. Reagan from forcefully raising the human rights issue at every opporunity. On his first trip to Moscow, the president thinks of himself as a missionary, spreading the gospel of Western-style democracy at a time when he has special access to the Soviet people on television.

Mr. Reagan has played a similar role for more than 30 years, since he started making speeches for the General Electric Co., long before a group of businessmen urged him to run for governor of California.

In a sense, Moscow is Mr. Resgan's ultimate stop on what he likes to call the "mashed polato circuit," his best chance in a lifetime of

public speaking to reach an audience in the Soviet Union.

This missionary quality to Mr.
Reagan's journey helps explain why he has placed so much emphasis on human rights issues during his first two days in Moscow, even in the face of obvious Soviet imita-

tion and displeasure.
But the president is also reflecting political reality. He is under pressure from organized groups, both in the United States and in Europe, to make such values as freedom of religion and emigration a basic part of foreign policy.

under the acronym Lepen.

National Popular Pact.

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MARSEILLE - Jean-Marie Le Pen was in a foul

mood. He railed at a local newspaper - "It's

Pravda!" - for asserting that French gypsies were

angered when he showed up at their annual festival

and he denounced local electoral boards for chal-

lenging the intention of his National Front to run

But the fiercest rage was reserved for opinion polls

showing the leader of the extreme right National

Front being trounced next month in a bid for a

parliamentary seat from Marseille, a city of about a

million residents that gave him 28.3 percent of the

popular vote in the first round of the French presi-

dential election. Other National Front candidates

face a similar fate in the coming elections, polls

The acronym Lepen comes from the French for

"Con-man polls," muttered Mr. Le Pen, convers-

ing on the terrace of a hotel in the hills above the

their roots to Eastern Europe and one encourage even greater reoften left this region as political or religious refugees, will not let the chief spokesman.

and encourage even greater reing his sermon in Moscow because he believes this is a "moment of hope" for the Soviet people.

NEWS ANALYSIS

president forget the issue. So when he speaks in Moscow, he is also addressing an audience back home. Mr. Reagan has, however, tem-

pered his criticisms with considerable praise for recent changes in Soviet life. He wants the Soviet nizes and appreciates the advances friends.

"If you don't talk about the

you send the wrong signals," said a White House official.

In a way, Mr. Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost," or openness, seems to have encouraged Mr. Reagan to criticize the Soviet Union more directly. He frequently mentions that he and the Soviet leader authorities to know that he recog- can speak frankly and yet remain

ing his sermon in Moscow because ers free to do those things.

Mr. Reagan is not a man, his problems, if you pull back too far, aides admit, with a particularly satisfy rightist supporters by saying and ways, without turning family complex philosophy or sophisticat- that if Washington improves relafirmly in a few simple principles, become more like Washington. and his missionary work for human rights and the American way taps into his most basic values.

He is not a regular churchgoer and, by his own admission, he found writing his autobiography a painful chore. But he has spent

Moreover, as he has said, many they have made so far, but he also individual Americans who trace wants to "keep the pressure on" sidents, he said that he was preach-virtues of a system that leaves oth-

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

Lately, he has also argued that ed foreign policy. He believes very tions with Moscow Moscow will

"As long as Soviet society re-mains off limits to the rest of the world," Mr. Reagan told the Soviet magazine Ogonyok, "inhibiting the free flow of information and re-

See ASSESS, Page 6

for years because her mother will

"It is a symbolic step, and is

not give the required permission.



either side lecturing the other. Mr. Gorbachev, standing before

heads toward an important Com-

Spokesmen for both sides said

munist Party meeting next month.

a wall of golden frescoes in the Kremlin's Hall of Facets, said the Soviet Union favored widening exchanges in all forums but that "this should be done without interfering human rights are necessary for eco- in domestic affairs, without sernomic growth. And he is trying to monizing or imposing one's views or personal problems into a pretext for confrontation between states." Mr. Gorbachev's remarks appar-

ently were made in response to a meeting earlier in the day between Mr. Reagan and a group of nearly 100 dissidents and their families at Spaso House, the official residence of the American ambassador.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, later described Mr. Reagan's guests as "not the best of the Soviet public, rather on the contrary."

At the meeting, described by the White House as a gathering of "selected Soviet citizens," Mr. Reagan said Moscow had-made progress on homan rights in recent years but still fell short of acceptable interna-

Mr. Reagan's activities repretional standards for freedom of resented the most sustained criticism ligion, speech and travel.

of internal Soviet policies by a for-Many of the Russians in atteneign visitor since Mr. Gorbachev dance were Soviet Jews who have assumed power in March 1985 and been denied permission to emigrate raised potentially sensitive political to the West. problems for the Soviet leader as he

"I've come to Moscow with this human rights agenda," Mr. Reagan said, "because, as I suggested, it is our belief that this is a moment of hope. We hope that one freedom will lead to another and another, that the Soviet government will understand that it is the individual who is always the source of economic creativity, the inquiring mind that produces a technical breakthrough, the imagination that conceives of new products and markets."

During a morning visit to Danilov Monastery, an ancient center of the Russian Orthodox Church that had been turned into a factory and was only recently returned to clerical control by the government, Mr. Reagan said, "We pray that the



Moscow honored the sumnit Monday with a stamp

On Page 6

Boris Yeltsin has called for Yegor Ligachev's removal. Namibian exiles are pinning their independence hopes on the summit talks. Soviet exams have been canceled until texts are up to date.

Serbian Party Chief Appeals for Reform

gest Yugoslav republic, told party leaders at an emergency meeting Monday that if sweeping reforms were not implemented by autumn, a party congress would probably take place that would have the power to dismiss them. Slobodan Milosevic, 47, who

heads the party in Serbia, is a rising personality in a younger generation have been instructed not to ap of politicians impatient with the proach party officials and dele failure to resolve economic and po- gates. litical difficulties in Yugoslavia.

The party called the special ed Sunday, amid worker unrest, 152-percent inflation and problems in repaying Yugoslavia's \$21 billion foreign debt. Prime Minister Branko Mikulic put an economic He was not using those words Shurukh, his daughter-in-law, said, austerity program into effect over crisis

Mr. Milosevic was quoted by of-"complete social reforms" by the not give the required permission. autumn, an extraordinary party in the aftermath of the meeting, congress would have to be called. Such a congress, unlike the cur-

rent meeting, would have the power hosts, several dissidents said they to elect a new Central Committee and different party leaders.

"Either the leadership will fulfill the will of the people," he said, "or

the people will replace it in a democratic and civilized way." "If we do not implement reform

immediately," he added, "we will BELGRADE — The Communist Party chief in Serbia, the bigbe the price for our hesitation and disunity. Bosko Krunic, the party leader,

called Sunday at the meeting for a purge against corruption in the par-The conference is closed to for-

eign journalists. Yugoslav reporters admitted to the conference center have been instructed not to ap-Foreign media have access, how-

ever, to closed-circuit television three-day conference, which start- coverage of some sessions and to the official media. Yugoslavia lifted controls on

foreign exchange and some imports on Monday as part of a program designed to combat the economic The dinar was freed and the for-

eign exchange market left to func-

Wall Street Selling More Jobs Short

By Kurt Eichenwald

NEW YORK - Faced with dwindling trading volume and fall-ing revenues, the U.S. securities industry is bracing for another large wave of layoffs.

Estimates of how many jobs are on the line vary widely. One recent study by New York University said that more than 18,000 jobs could be lost in New York City alone over the next seven months, while other forecasts show job losses ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 throughout the industry. Employment in New York's securities industry peaked last October at 160,000.

Still, most industry officials and analysts agree that, unless business picks up quickly, layoffs are likely to begin soon.

"If we continue to see the individual retail investor sitting on the sidelines, most of the firms are going to start instituting additional layoffs by July or early in August. said Perrin Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Services.

The slow business could also See STREET, Page 13

Viadimir Mershkov, protesting Monday in Moscow with his son and daughter. He said he has been trying for 10 years to go to Israel. Over Tea, Words of Hope for Dissidents

By Felicity Barringer New York Times Service

MOSCOW - President Ronald Reagan walked up to Abe Stolar with a smile, shook his hand warm-"Tve just spoken to Mikhail

Gorbachev about you. I told him we came from the same state and were born at the same time." Then the two men originally from Illinois - one seeing the Soviet Union for the first time, the other trying to leave it once and for all time - sat down together to

At the lectern nearby, the Amerior of the country he once called the can ambassador, Jack F. Matlock, "evil empire."

Spaso House, the U.S. official residence, % dissidents and their family members who, he said, "have sacrificed so much in their struggle for human rights."

For 55 minutes Monday afternoon, President Reagan was surrounded by the people whose ha-rassment by the Soviet government has helped shape decades of his own anti-Communist rhetoric.

At his table and around the 12 other tables in the ballroom were former prisoners, religious believers and dissidents from all corners

where information is completely and deliberately

The burly politician continued bitterly: "France is

A temperamental place, Marseille gave Mr. Le

a democracy only in appearance. Institutions are

apparently democratic but in practice they are total-

or of France's second most populous city. With some

130,000 inhabitants of Arab origin, and 14 percent

of its work force jobless, the rough-and-tumble port

city seemed custom-designed for Mr. Le Pen's anti-

Such a defeat will test the ability of the National

bers to a handful of deputies, or less.

distorted by all kinds of swindles,

distorted at all levels."

migrant cause.

sun-dappled Mediterranean. "We are in a country Front to survive and to entrench itself in local

Monday. "Hope" was the word of "There is still nothing concrete at the weekend. choice, both for the president and all. All I can do is hope this will for the three dissidents -a priest, a help.' for the three dissidents—a priest, a help."

ficial sources as telling the conferhuman rights campaigner and a Soviet visa authorities have deence's economic commission that if and demand, official statements authorities failed to introduce said. country has been turned down for the past 17 years - who focused on

the changes in the Soviet Union with varying degrees of optimism. But all of the hopes were guarded, and all of the speeches full of cautionary reminders of the uncertain situation of Soviet dissidents.

who has been given permission to

whose very occurrence had clearly annoyed Mr. Reagan's Soviet were grateful for the symbolic support. But they believed it would Mr. Stolar, an American citizen have little practical effect.

leave with his wife and son, but

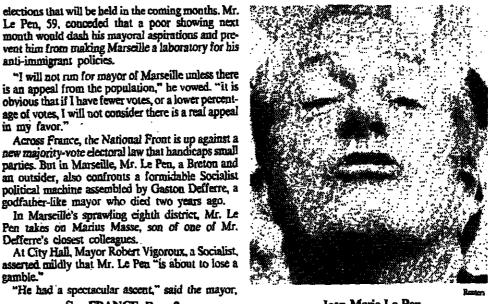
See DISSIDENTS, Page 6 His Support Fading, Le Pen Looks Darkly to June Elections

elections that will be held in the coming months. Mr. Le Pen, 59, conceded that a poor showing next month would dash his mayoral aspirations and prevent him from making Marseille a laboratory for his "I will not run for mayor of Marseille unless there is an appeal from the population," he vowed. "it is obvious that if I have fewer votes, or a lower percent-

Pen, as he called it at the time, "a message of love" on April 24, putting him at the top of all presidential contenders and fueling his ambition to become mayin my favor." Across France, the National Front is up against a new majority-vote electoral law that handicaps small parties. But in Marseille, Mr. Le Pen, a Breton and an outsider, also confronts a formidable Socialist political machine assembled by Gaston Defferre, a But opinion polls and conversations with many godfather-like mayor who died two years ago.

politicians in Marseille suggest that he and other National Front candidates will be routed in the two-Pen takes on Marius Masse, son of one of Mr. stage National Assembly elections on June 5 and 12. Defferre's closest colleagues. A similar pattern will almost certainly emerge na-At City Hall, Mayor Robert Vigoroux, a Socialist, tionwide, reducing the National Front parliamentary group in the 577-member chamber from 32 memasserted mildly that Mr. Le Pen "is about to lose a

"He had a spectacular ascent," said the mayor, See FRANCE, Page 2



In Marseille's sprawling eighth district, Mr. Le Jean-Marie Le Pen

Paris Suspends Officer Who Helped Lead Raid On Kanak Kidnappers

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

PARIS - Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement announced Monday that he had suspended a military officer for "acts contrary to military duty" in an assault to free French hostages held by separatist rebels in New Caledo-

Mr. Chevènement's decision marked the first official step in a growing political storm over the military operation. The suspension, which affected only one of the half dozen officers who participated, resulted from a Defense Ministry investigation by two generals that was presented minutes before the announcement.

The attack on May 5 was ordered by Jacques Chirac, the prime minister at the time, three days before the runoff round in the French presidential election. In the raid, 23 Frenchmen held by the separatists, known as Kanaks, were freed.

Mr. Chevènement, echoing earlier charges, suggested that Mr. Chirac's conservative government may have been influenced by electoral considerations in deciding on mili-

This has been a recurring theme since President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, was re-elected and Mr. Chirac, his opponent in the election, stepped down to make way for a Socialist government. Bernard Pons, Mr. Chirac's minister for overseas territories who was in charge in New Caledonia, has strongly denied that politics played a role. He said Mr. Mitterrand also approved the decision to move against the kidnappers.

But alluding to the election, Mr. Chevenement said: "It was an operation unleashed under certain conditions." He added that, in his assessment, the assault was decided "without all the possibilities of negotiations having been explored to

The operation, in which 19 captors and two French soldiers were killed, has become a political issue because Mr. Mitterrand disagreed strougly with Mr. Chirac's dling of the troubles in New Caledonia even before the violence.

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

attached conditions to its an-

nounced plan to withdraw 50,000

troops from Cambodia by the end

of 1988, according to regional ana-

lysts and broadcasts by Hanoi ra-

Hanoi, the analysts said, is link-

ing its pullout plan to the strength

of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in

Cambodia, who are backed by Chi-

na, the United States and non-

commentary on Radio Hanoi on Friday made it clear that a com-

plete Vietnamese withdrawal was

conditional on an agreement that

would preserve the Vietnam-sup-

ported government in Phnom Penh

and prevent a takeover by the

ousted Khmer Rouge regime and its non-Communist allies.

Radio Hanoi asserted that Chi-

na, the main supporter and suppli-

er of arms to the Khmer Rouge.

was plotting to take advantage of

the announced Vietnamese with-

According to the analysts, a not return to power.

PUBLICATION JUDICIAIRE

CONTREFACON DE LA MARQUE

"**P** 5"

DE LA SOCIETE CHANEL

Par un Jugement en date du 10 Octobre 1986 le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris :

- Dit qu'en offrant en vente et en vendant un produit

partument sous la dénomination "SEX APPEAL n° 5" Monsieur DUPOUY exerçant le commerce sous la dénomina-tion DUP DIFFUSION a commis des actes de contrefaçon

de la marque "N" 5"... dont la Société CHANEL est titulai-

- Fait interdiction à Monsieur DUPOUY de faire usage, à

quelque titre et sous quelque forme que ce soit de la marque "N" 5"...

- Dit que dans les mêmes conditions Monsieur DUPOUY devra remettre à la Société CHANEL en vue de sa destruc-tion par devant Huissier de la totalité du stock des produits portant la dénomination "N" 5" et se trouvant en sa posses-

- Condamne Monsieur DUPOUY à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 50.000 F (CINQUANTE MILLE FRANCS) à titre de dommages-intérêts.

- Autorise la Société CHANEL à taire publier le dispositif du

présent jugement dans trois journaux ou revues de son choix et aux frais de la Monsieur DUPOUY...

- Condamne Monsieur DUPOUY à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 2.500 F(DEUX MILLE CINQ CENTS

FRANCS) en application de l'article 700 du Nouveau Code de

- Par un arrêt en date du 22 Mars 1988, la Cour d'Appel de

- Confirme le Jugement du Tribunal de Grande instance de Pans (3° chambre - 2° section) du 10 Octobre 1986 sauf en ce

- Il a fixé à 50.000 F le montant des dommages-interèts

- Condamne Monsleur Alain DUPOUY à payer à la Société

1° - en réparation de son préjudice, toutes causes confon-dues, une indemnité élevée à la somme de 100.000 F.

2º - au titre de l'article 700 du nouveau code de procédure

Dit que la publication du dispositif du jugement lera mention de sa confirmation par le présent arrêt et des modifications

Réformant de ces chefs et ajoutant au jugement :...

alloués à la Société CHANEL,

Communist neighbors.

SINGAPORE - Vietnam has

In addition, some of the kidnappers have said since the attack that three of the Kanaks had died from wounds inflicted after their surrender. This implied that they were executed by French soldiers.

On the basis of their allegations, the new government has ordered a preliminary judicial investigation. The prosecutor in New Caledonia, Jean-Pierre Belloli, said Monday that his findings were being relayed to the Justice Ministry in Paris, which then will decide whether to open a formal investigation on possible criminal charges. Mr. Chevenement, speaking to

reporters at a reception, said the military report found nothing to indicate such executions occurred. He said that, in general, the military had conducted itself with honor, and he emphasized that civilian authorities in the Chirac government had decided on the raid of the cave where the hostages were held. But Mr. Chevenement added

that the report showed "a certain number of points are obscure" surrounding the evacuation of Alphonse Dianou, a leader of the kidnappers. Mr. Dianou, wounded in the knee, was evacuated by truck to medical facilities at a distant airport, but he died before arriving. Separatist leaders in New Cale

donia have accused the French military of letting him die during the truck ride or of deliberately hastening his death by pulling out a plas-ma drip that had been attached earlier by a military doctor.

Mr. Chevenement declined to

comment on exactly what happened. But he said "acts contrary to uilitary duty" were committed in Mr. Dianou's case and added that he had suspended an officer who commanded the operation. He declined to identify the officer but said results of the investigation were forwarded to the Justice Ministry for use in its inquiry.

The French magazine Paris-Match published a photo last week showing a Kanak prisoner lying with a bandaged knee among others captured by the French military and awaiting evacuation. Separatists have identified the man in the photo as Mr. Dianou. No plasma drip was visible in the photo.

drawal and to restore the guerrilla

Nearly all foreign aid reaches the

Khmer Rouge and other guerrillas through Thailand, which is a mem-

ber of the Association of South

East Asian Nations. The United

States and ASEAN say that their

aid goes to non-Communist groups

in the Cambodian resistance, not to

Radio Hanoi said that China, the

United States and ASEAN should

assume responsibility for guaran-

The Khmer Rouge, with about 35,000 guerrillas armed by China,

is the strongest military group in the resistance. Hundreds of thou-

sands of Cambodians died under

the repressive policies of the

Khmer Rouge when it held in pow-

er in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

noi on Wednesday that it would

start next month to bring home

Tran Quang Co. the Vietnamese

50,000 soldiers from Cambodia.

Vietnam told diplomats in Ha-

teeing" that the Khmer Rouge did

group to power.

the Khmer Rouge.

Armed troops and others surveying the devastation Monday in a Beirut street where a car bomb killed 15 persons.

Car Bomb Kills 15 in Christian District of Beirut

BEIRUT — A powerful car bomb exploded Monday in a residential area of predominantly Christian East Beirut. Fifteen persons were killed and 68 wounded as the blast tore the fronts off eight apartment buildings, police said. There was no claim of responsi-

bility for the bombing, which occurred 500 yards (450 meters) from a branch office of President Amin Gemayel's Phalangist Party. The bombing took place about 2 miles (3 kilometers) from the

southern slums where Syrian troops deployed Saturday to stop fighting between militant Shiite

Police said a blue Volvo packed

der of the force, estimated by Viet-namese officials to total 40,000 to The Unite

Cambodian command.

Most Western intelligence as-

Wednesday and Thursday ap-

(Continued from page 1)

Pakistan's foreign policy will be affected, although in a nationally

televised speech on Monday, Mr.

Zia said there would be no impact

tions with the United States, China

and the Islamic states," Mr. Zia

said. "and at the same time we will

improve our relations with the So-

Junejo cabinet members, gath-

ered on Monday at the headquar-

ters of the Pakistan Muslim

League, the ruling party, acknowl-

edged that major tests of strength will come soon as provincial parties

decide whether to cast their lot with Mr. Junejo or with Mr. Zia.

Mr. Junejo was certain of his

own challenge to Mr. Zia, however,

Mr. Zia's dismissal of the govern-

of the democratic process," Mr.

Junejo declared at a press confer-

cord of democracy and public ser-

vice in an election which we hope

will be held within the next 90 days

as required under the constitu-

By pledging to follow the consti-

tution. Mr. Junejo also was chal-lenging the president to stick to his

promise of Sunday to hold elec-

tions within 90 days, Mr. Zia said

Monday that he had told the elec-

tion commission to prepare for a

1 Dies in Philippine Ferry

The Associated Press

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines — A ferry boat carrying 172

passengers and crew ran aground

people might have drowned.

PERFUMES . COSMETICS

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While he said Sunday that he

Mr. Junejo said. "We were put in

"We will continue our close rela-

on foreign affairs.

viet Union and India."

Vietnam Raises Conditions for Withdrawal From Cambodia

deputy foreign minister, repeated ese spokesmen as a continuation of

this at a news conference on Thurs- a pledge to withdraw all Vietnam-

day. He confirmed that the remain- ese forces from Cambodia by the

50,000 troops, would be put under have endorsed a plan for a settle-

essments put the number of Viet- ing of all sides and the holding of

namese troops in Cambodia at elections for a new government roughly 120,000. Phnom Penh, with each phase Vietnam's announcements on der international supervision.

ZIA: Junejo Vows to Fight Back

ment "is against the fundamentals Province Clash Reported

government by the people of Paki- objectives" for which they were

stan and we will proudly go to the elected. Agence France-Presse re-people for their verdict on our re-

with about 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of TNT exploded in a crowded street in the Ashrafiyeh district at 10:35 A.M. The blast badly damaged more than 20 buildings and at least 30 cars.

Phalangist militiamen and others from the Lebanese Forces, the Christians' main militia, cordoned off the site and fired in the air to clear the way for fire engines and

On April 23, 69 persons were killed in the northern port of Tripoli, a mainly Sunni Moslem city, when a car bomb exploded. Officials blamed Christian extremists.

The Syrian troops on Monday were enforcing a cease-fire between

The United States and ASEAN

ment of the Cambodian conflict

that includes a cease-fire, disarm-

elections for a new government in

Phnom Penh, with each phase un-

Wednesday and Thursday ap- However, Hanoi and its ally in was possible because "the all-peared to be without condition. Phnom Penh have ruled out disso-round situation" in Cambodia had

would introduce an interim govern-

ment on Monday, Mr. Zia did not

produce a caretaker cabinet, saying

now that it would come within the

There were unconfirmed reports

that a number of members of the

old cabinet approached by Mr. Zia

In his nationally televised ad-

dress, Mr. Zia repeated charges

that the Junejo government had failed to maintain law and order,

but added charges of corruption

and denigration of the judical sys-

He warned of harsh action

against lawbreakers. "I believe in

leniency, but sometimes one has to be harsh," Mr. Zia said. "The crim-

inals must be punished and mur-derers must be hanged."

The governors of the provinces

of Sind. Baluchistan. Punjab and

North-West Frontier said their as-

They cited a deteriorating law-

Reports reaching Islamabad on

Monday quoted Sunni community sources in Gilgit, in the northern tribal areas, as saying that up to 300 persons had died in clashes

between Sunni and Shiite Moslems.

number of dead at 40, while press

reports give a figure of 92. Shiite

eaders say more than 100 persons

were killed by Sunnis in attacks on

two villages near Gilgit earlier in

Official figures have put the

and-order situation, echoing Mr.

Zia's reasons for dismissing the

federal government.

semblies had "failed to realize the

had refused to meet with him.

They were portrayed by Vietnam- lution of the Vietnam-supported become more stable.

next several days.

the Iranian-backed Hezbollah Razah Raad told the British daily fighters and the Syrian-backed The Independent. He said he un-Amai militia, who had battled for derstood that two other British hosthree weeks for control of the maze tages - John McCarthy, a journalof alleys and concrete-block shan- ist, and Brian Keenan, a teacher ties in the area.

Police said 296 people died in the battles, which left Hezbollah in control of most of the area.

■ Waite Reportedly Alive

Terry Waite, the kidnapped Anglican envoy, is alive and is being held in the southern suburbs of Beirut, according to a man who some reports say helped secure the release this month of three French hostages, Reuters reported Mon-

volvement of a multinational su-

the withdrawal of Vietnamese

troops would be "pegged to the actual situation in Cambodia," a

clear signal that the pullout could

be halted if the Phnom Penh regime

Mr. Co said that the pullout of an additional 50,000 men in 1988

was possible because "the all-

suffered military reverses.

Radio Hanoi said on Friday that

pervisory force.

were also alive. Dr. Raad, a Lehanese-born

French physician, urged Britain to contact the Iranian government and pro-Iranian groups believed to be holding hostages.

Dr. Raad said that Mr. Waite was wounded when a pro-Iranian militiaman opened fire on him shortly after he was abducted in January 1986 while on a mission to free foreign hostages in Lebanon. But Mr. Waite has recovered, Dr.

nouncement of the Vietnamese

gradually undertaken responsibil-

ity for the defense of the country."

the guerrillas, thought to total 50,000 men, will rapidly extend

their influence in Cambodia if the

Vietnamese leave by the end of

1990 without guarantees that aid to

the resistance will be halted.

WORLD BRIEFS

Roh Opens New National Assembly

SEOUL (WP) - South Korea's first opposition-controlled National Assembly opened its inaugural session on Monday with President Rob Tae Woo calling for a new era of political diale and compromise saying. "The age of genuine democracy that we have low wearned for

The National Assembly's inaugural session was a landmar. formally ended decades of unquestioned control by the rung party. Following the April elections, in which opposition candidates won a comfortable majority, Mr. Roh's Democratic Justice Party holds 125 of

The session also marked a nostalgic political homecoming for the three the 299 Assembly seats. opposition leaders — the leftist Kim Dae Jung, the centrist Kim Young opposition leaders — the leftist Kim Dae Jung, the centrist Kim Young Sam and the conservative Kim Jong Pil. Kim Dae Jung was forced from the Assembly in the early 1970s, and Kim Young Sam was banished from the Assembly nine years ago.

Palestinian Strike Effort Falters

JERUSALEM (AP) — A Palestinian call for a general strike Monday JEKUSALEM (AP) — A raissinian can for a general state monthly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had only limited success. In the Gaza Strip, usually the most responsive to such calls, shops were open. transit was running and people were in the streets.

It was the first time a strike urged by the so-called United National Leadership did not bring activity to a standstill since the demonstrations began in December. The leadership has urged increased protest during the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow.

Palestinian activists say that one victory of the protest has been the drawing of superpower attention to their situation. But some activists concede that support is diminishing for strikes and protests.

Afghan Rebels Say Panjshir Is Clear

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Soviet and Afghan troops have evacuated the Panjshir Valley. on the main route of Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and it is now in guerrilla hands, the rebels said Monday in Islamabad. A spokesman for the Jamiat-i Islami guerrilla group said that So-

viet and Afghan forces had laid mines before withdrawing, thereby delaying the return of refugees to

the valley.

Earlier this month, a guerrilla commander, Mahmoud Khan, reported that there were 5,000 Soviet troops left in the Panjshir Valley, which is north of Kabul. The valley is the home of the guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Massoud, country in 1979.



pulsed several Soviet offensives since Moscow sent forces into the

Socialists Gain in Italian Local Vote ROME (Reuters) - Socialists showed significant gains and Commu-

nists suffered losses on Monday in early results from local elections that were seen as a political barometer for Italy's six-week-old government. Results from nearly half the polling stations gave Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita's Christian Democrats 35.8 percent, about the same as in similar elections in 1983 and up a point from a national ballot last year. The Socialist Party registered the biggest gains, with 17.7 percent, up more than two points from 1983 local elections and up more than three from 1987. The Communists, Italy's second-largest party, had 23.6 percent, down more than two from 1983 and more than three from 1983.

U.S. Military Near Manila Threatened

MANILA (AFP) - Communist guerrillas plan attacks against U.S. military personnel stationed at two large bases near Manila, Ang Bayan, the organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, warned in its latest

In October, the New People's Army killed two U.S. servicemen and istry in Phnom Penh said that antwo American civilians in simultaneous attacks outside Clark Air Base. north of Manila. withdrawal reflected the growing Manila units of the New People's Army threatened last week to kill U.S. diplomats and civilians if Washington, Manila's main ally and arms strength of the Cambodian govern-ment and its army, "which has

supplier, provided more military assistance to the Philippines.

Howe Reaffirms Hong Kong Support But many analysts believe that

HONG KONG (AP) - The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, rejected Monday assertions that Britain has turned its back on Hong Kong since agreeing to return it to Chinese rule in 1997. Sir Geoffrey, who is on a three-day visit to Hong Kong, also blamed the Vietnamese government for the arrival in Hong Kong this year of about

"Let me once and for all dispose of the myth that Britain ever has or Britain ever would sacrifice Hong Kong's interests in the pursuit of better Sino-British relations," Sir Geoffrey said at a luncheon. "Our commit-

ment to Hong Kong and its future is firm and unshakable." The British colonial administration decided in February to defer until 1991 general legislative elections in Hong Kong, a move that Beijing approved bemany residents scorned.

For the Record

Pope John Paul II announced two appointments Monday to the Vatican Council for Public Affairs, filling positions left by two men named cardinals on Sunday. Archbishop Angelo Sodano will succeed Achille Silvestrini as secretary of the Council for Public Affairs, a post equivalent to foreign minister. And Archbishop Edward Cassidy will succeed Eduardo Martinez Somalo as deputy secretary of state.

(AP)

About 20,000 Hyundai Motor Co. workers in South Korea walked out

in a salary dispute Monday, halting production at the leading South Korean automaker. The company has offered a 25-percent wage inc but the workers want a 48-percent increase.

Ignoring opposition calls to cut short a lengthy foreign tour because of unrest at home, President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia started a three-day official visit to Spain on Monday.

(Resters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Growth in passenger traffic on 21 European airlines continued in the first quarter of this year, up 12.7 percent over the same period in 1987, the Association of European Airlines said Monday in Brussels. (Reuters) Flights at Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen were delayed up to an hour Monday after lightning damaged radar equipment Sunday, airport officials said. Most international service was not affected. (Reaes) Three more aritines have joined the International Air Transport Association, bringing membership to 171, the trade association said Monday in

Geneva. The new members are Lauda Air, a Vienna-based airline, Austral Lineas Aéreas, an Argentine domestic carrier based in Buenos Aires, and America West Airlines, a U.S. carrier based in Tempe, (Reuters)

Correction

Because of an error by The Associated Press, a photograph caption in the May 27 editions misidentified Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish foreign

The Global Newspaper.

FRANCE: Le Pen Looks Darkly to the June Elections

off the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, killing one person aboard, the coast guard said Mon-

day. Earlier unconfirmed reports had said that the ship, the Farida-6, had sunk and that as many as 115 make an even more spectacular de-

> In blunter terms, George Muracleaned across his table at a restau-Mr. Le Pen "is going to be made ridiculous."

"We don't like outsiders coming

only 27 percent of the vote to Mr. asked, he referred to the accusa-

cioli, a thick-set businessman, der going to a conservative and a semble Hitler. Like him I have two rant in the port and declared that candidate runoff vote, the Socialist But it stops there."

would win 62.5 percent to Mr. Le He insisted that the problems Pen's 37.5 percent, the poll found. that gave rise to the National Front Mr. Le Pen complained that would persist in France no matter to Marseille and telling us how to run things." he said. "People voted "duped" opposition politicians by month's elections. "These people," for Le Pen because they just want- moving swiftly to dissolve the Na- he said, speaking of France's politied to say there are too many Arabs tional Assembly after his re-election on May 8. In 1986, Mr. Le Pen that you can't bring down a fever was elected to the assembly from by breaking the thermometer."



CHOPPY CHANNELS - Some very wet television sets are displayed by Mark Wilson, an Australian customs officer, after they were washed ashore with tobacco bales near Perth in West Australia when the M.V. Plata ran into heavy seas.

(Continued from page 1)

An opinion poll by the BVA or- Paris under a proportional elector puffing on a small cigar, "but if one ganization taken among 804 re- al system, believes the polls he is about to spondents in the eighth district.

Mr. Le Pen sounded like a man found that Mr. Le Pen sounded like a man found that Mr. Le Pen would win on the defensive. Without being

Masse's 35 percent in the first tions of fascist impulses in his coround of voting, with the remain- alition, saying: "It's true that I re-Communist candidate. In a two-eyes, a nose, mouth, arms and legs,

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Failed U.S. Policy Reinforced Noriega

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By Robert Pear and Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service

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ort Falters

WASHINGTON - The collapse of the U.S. effort to persuade General Manuel Antonio Noriega to step down as leader of Panama resulted from a series of miscalculations and a fundamental lack of coordination among the agencies responsible for policy toward Pan-ama, according to U.S. officials and diplomats.

While administration officials said they have not abandoned the goal of forcing General Noriega from power, they acknowledged in interviews that their actions have served to embolden the general and made it more difficult to achieve his departure.

For nearly a year, the adminis-tration's policy was riddled with misjudgments, and neither the White House nor the National Security Council staff reconciled the conflicting objectives and priorities

of different agencies.
General Noriega skillfully played off one U.S. government agency against another. He was heartened by news reports in late March that the administration's policy was in disarray, U.S. officials said. He dug in his heels when he learned in early April that the Pentagon was fighting State De-partment proposals to remove him by force.

The whole explanation for the miasma of Panama policy can be found in the workings and dynamics of inter-agency meetings, which failed to produce a sharp instrument to attain our objectives," a White House official said Sunday.

The Central Intelligence Agency repeatedly warned that the effort to oust General Noriega would be dif-ficult because there was relatively little opposition to him within the Panamanian armed forces. State Department officials predicted in March that he would soon be overthrown, but after an unsuccessful coup attempt on March 16, they acknowledged that they had overestimated the number and competence of his opponents in the armed

. Treasury Department officials responsible for enforcing economic sanctions against Panama doubted their value from the outset. They said it was a mistake for the administration to argue that the sanctions would quickly bring about the de-parture of General Nonega. The sanctions have caused economic chaos in Panama, but appear to have hurt the general less than ordinary Panamanians and U.S. com-

panies doing business there.
Similarly, officials at the U.S. Department made a mistake by setting deadlines for General Noriega
to leave his country. Simply by surto leave his country. Simply by surto leave his country. Simply by sur-

viving beyond those deadlines, he won a tactical victory over a superpower, they said.

Current and former officials offered these other examples of mis-judgment and the lack of coordination among agencies:

• State Department officials knew that two federal grand juries were investigating General Notice ga's links to drug smuggling, but they were not told he would be indicted until three days before the criminal charges were announced on Feb. 5. Justice Department officials cited the secrecy of the grand jury as a reason for refusing to share information with a senior State Department official, who said, "We were caught flat-footed." State Department officials ex-

pected that the indictments would weaken the general's political posi-tion and lead quickly to his resignation as commander of the National Defense Forces. Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said on March 27 that the general was clinging to power "by his finger-tips." But department officials now acknowledge that the indictments had the opposite effect, making General Notiega reluctant to surrender power and leave Panama because he feared he could then be extradited to the United States.

• President Ronald Reagan's political strategists were not in-volved in the discussions of Panama policy. The State Department was surprised when it encountered an outcry of criticism for proposing to drop the indictments if General Noriega resigned. Mr. Abrams said he now realized the deal would have been "wildly unpopular in the United States."

Congressional rejection of Mr. Reagan's proposal to send more military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels had a subtle but significant psychological effect on formulation of Panama policy. State Department officials tended to favor an aggressive policy in Panama to prove, as one said, that the United States was not a "spent force, a paper tiger," in Central America.

"The roles were always reversed," a White House official said. "The diplomats wanted a muscular military policy. The soldiers, who would have to do the fighting, wanted negotiations with

Panama policy was forged by an inter-agency advisory panel known as the Policy Review Group, com-prising senior officials from the Department suggested installing



General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian leader.

Vice President George Bush's

ell and then, as of November 1987,

John D. Negroponte. General Powell, the current natary officer accustomed to giving orders, was forceful; Mr. Negroponte, a career diplomat, was more cautious, more conciliatory, more reluctant to make crisp decisions if they would offend agencies in-volved in the secret deliberations. Among the most influential par-

ticipants in these meetings was Vice Admiral Jonathan H. Howe, assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who effectively raised questions about Mr. Abrams's proposals to undermine General Noriega

Departments of State and Defense, Eric Arturo Delvalle, the ousted intelligence agencies and the staff president of Panama, in a military of the National Security Council.

The person who presided was the deputy assistant to the president

role in the development of policy toward Panama is vagre, but he tional security adviser and a milidropping the indictments as the shape of the proposed deal with General Noriega became clear. Mr. Bush's national security ad-

viser, Donald P. Gregg, used salty language to denounce the deal at a meeting with the staff of the National Security Council in the middle of May. At about the same time, Mr. Bush expressed similar concerns in conversations with Mr. Reagan, according to another White House official. Then, on May 18, in a speech in Los Angeles, Mr. Bush broke publicly with the When for example, the State administration, saying he would epartment suggested installing not bargain with drug dealers.

Mr. Bush, the likely Republican identity.

U.S. Forces Losing Drug War To Date, Military Has Shunned Law Enforcement Role

'We found no

interdict and the

imported drugs in

quired to reorder their priorities

from military readiness to drug in-

terdiction and, consequently, to

shift their focus of operations. Some commitments of U.S. forces,

such as those in the Gulf, may be

The armed forces, despite their

experience since Congress ordered

them in 1981 to support the drug-

fighting operations of other agen-

cies, have not been effective for

• With a few exceptions, drug

interdiction has been incidental to

military training and operations.

Although some navy ships and air

force planes have occasionally been

dedicated to intercepting drug traf-

fic, most actions have been con-

ducted only so long as they did not

· Equipment aboard ships and

planes was designed for a different

mission. The sensors on an

AWACS plane, for instance, were intended to identify Soviet MiG

fighters flying at 1,200 knots at 45,000 feet (13,720 meters), not

small Cessna craft flying at 200

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

interfere with primary duties.

availability of

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Accounting Office

between

long-term

market.'

U.S. General

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Even as Congress moves closer to giving the armed forces more responsibility in the war against drugs, the experience of the last six years suggests that previous efforts by the military have been only marginally effec-

The air force, for instance, dispatched Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance planes crammed with advanced radar and sophisticated computers almost every day last year and this year, seeking smugglers in low-flying air craft crossing the border with Mexico or the coastlines.

In all of 1987, that effort led to the apprehension of two drug smugglers. So far this year, no arrests have resulted from those missions. With other aircraft, air force operations led to eight more arrests last year and three arrests in the first three months of this year.

The navy devoted 2,500 days of sending out ships and 2,100 aerial sorties to the anti-drug effort last year. The activity resulted in the discovery of 27 ships carrying illicit drugs, the seizing of 168,000 pounds (76,360 kilograms) of mariuana and 1,900 pounds of cocaine and the arrests of 57 smugglers. In the first three months of this year, one ship was found with drugs

Those experiences illustrate the difficulty of translating into practical terms the new direction that Congress has set for the fight against drugs, involving the military over the objections of the Defense Department and despite a reduced. historical reluctance to have the military act as law-enforcement of-

That is the assessment drawn from air force, navy, army, coast guard and customs service officials around the country, plus recent re-ports from the Rand Corp., a private research organization, and the General Accounting Office, an in-vestigative arm of the Congress.

All told, the armed forces spent \$389 million to fight drug trafficking last year. But the accounting office, in a report to Congress, concluded: "We found no direct correlation between resources spent to interdict and the long-term availability of imported drugs in the domestic market."

Moreover, anti-drug operations by the armed forces have hardly been economical. An AWACS plane with upgraded equipment costs \$179 million, not counting the \$50 million a year for operations plus the training of a highly specialized crew.

In contrast, a new Lockheed P-3 equipped with radar attuned to in-terdicting small planes flying low and slow is to be delivered to the customs service in June and to go

into operation in September. It cost knots at 500 feet. The same is true \$19 million. A spokesman for the of crew training. customs service said it plans to buy There is no coordinated system three more P-3s.

لمكذا من ألاصل

to use information from the armed forces to determine whether a ship On Friday, the Senate approved or plane is carrying drugs and to a bill that instructs the armed position law-enforcement officers forces to take a greater part in for an arrest. The Rand report said: fighting drug traffic, although it The interdiction system is not a did not go so far as an earlier bill single entity." passed by the House that requires Information about drug smugthe military to seal the borders to

gling collected by the Central Inteldrug smugglers. The two versions igence Agency, the Defense Intelliare to be reconciled. gence Agency, the Drug To carry out the intent of Con-Enforcement Agency, the FBI and ress, the armed forces may be reother agencies is not shared.

Although the armed forces had been occasionally supporting anti-drug operations by the customs service and coast guard since 1971, direct correlation they were given a greater role by Congress in 1981 with a revision of the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878. which was intended to prohibit solresources spent to diers from being used to enforce



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PUBLICATION JUDICIAIRE

CONTREFACON DE LA MARQUE DE LA SOCIETE CHANEL

Par un Jugement en date du 19 Septembre 1986 le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris :

- Dit que l'utilisation par la Société ESTEREL PRODUC-TION de la marque n° 5 pour désigner un produit parfu-mant dénommé "SEX APPEAL n° 5" constitue la contrefa-çon de la marque "N° 5"... dont la Société CHANEL est

 Fait Interdiction à la Société "ESTEREL PRODUCTION" de faire usage à quelque titre et sous quelque form ce soit de la marque "N" 5"...

- Ordonne la remise à la Société CHANEL en vue de leur destruction ou devant Huissier aux trais de la Société ESTEREL PRODUCTION de tous les produits portant la

Condamne la Société ESTEREL PRODUCTION à payer à - Condamne la Societé ESTEREL PRODUCTION à payer à la Société CHANEL la somme de 60.000 F(SOIXANTE MILLE FRANCS) à titre de dommages intérêts et la somme de 2.000 F (DEUX MILLE FRANCS) en application de l'article 700 du Nouveau Code de la Procédure Civile.

du présent jugement dans trois journaux ou revues de son choix et aux frais de la Société ESTEREL PRODUCTION... Par un arrêt en date du 22 Mars 1988, la Cour d'Appel de

Autorise la Société CHANEL à faire publier le dispositif

- Confirme le jugement du Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris (3° chambre - 2° section) du 19 Septembre 1988 sauf en ce qui concerne le montant des dommages intérêts alloués à

Réformant de ce chef et ajoutant au jugement :

- Condamne la Société ESTEREL PRODUCTION à payer à la Société CHANEL:

1º - en réparation de son préjudice, toutes causes contondues, une indemnité élevée à la somme de 100.000 F.

2º - au titre de l'article 700 du nouveau code de procédure

Dit que la publication du dispositif du jugement fera mention de sa confirmation par-le présent arrêt et des modifications qu'il y apporte...

Slowly, Japan Is Warming Up to Israel

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service TOKYO - Japan's historically cool relations with Israel have entered a gradual warming phase as Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno prepares for a trip next month that will make him the first Japanese cabinet minister to visit the Jewish

Mr. Uno's plan to visit Israel and three Arab countries in late June is portrayed here as evidence of an increasingly active role by Japan in world affairs, in keeping with its new economic might. But it also has been welcomed by Israeli officials as a sign of a more evenhanded policy in the Middle East.

Japan, which imports two-thirds of its oil from Arab nations, re-mains far closer to the Arab world than to Israel, with which many of its largest corporations refuse to trade. Some members of the U.S. largely honoring the Arab boycott

But as the Uno visit shows, things are beginning to change. The

nations, only \$400 million in 1985, Mr. Matsuda said. is expected to reach \$1.2 billion this year. Still, that is less than one-twentieth the total volume of Ja-

pan's trade with Arab nations. Israeli official, its cars have "become an instant hit."

Trade delegations have exchanged visits, and Tokyo sponsored a "Japan Week" last year in

"There is some kind of very in-teresting change taking place," an Israeli official said in Tokyo. "It's a sign of Japan's maturity in the international arena - they came to the conclusion that they have to at least listen to all sides."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yoshifumi Matsuda, and other Japanese officials described Mr. Congress nave criticated the Japan onese for demanding free trade in traying the opening to Jerusalem as U.S.-Japanese relations while evidence of Prime Minister Noboru say, because the situation is very Uno's visit in similar terms, por-Takeshita's determination to be more active in world peacemaking

not to offend their Arab friends, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. this he could not explain why the visit year became the first major Japa-nese auto manufacturer to export to Israel, where, according to an years after a visit to Tokyo by Yizister at the time and is now prime

trade stemmed exclusively from Israel's improving economy. "Japan is a global economic power, and if the economic funda-

We do need a dialogue with

But Japanese officials, anxious played down the importance of Mr. Uno's trip. Mr. Matsuda said that years after a visit to Tokyo by Yitz-hak Shamir, who was foreign min-

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Uno's visit was merely a continuation of Japanese efforts. He said the increase in bilateral

mentals turn good, trade will in-crease," the official said. "It is not political, it is purely economic."

Asked whether he expected Arab

nations to object to the increasing Japanese officials have main-

tained that they cannot enforce an

pan never passed anti-boycott leg-islation, as the United States did, nor has it condemned the boycott, as many European nations have.

And Japanese officials acknowledge that big Japanese companies do not want to anger Arab customers by trading with Israel. Largely thanks to Japanese com-panies' disinterest in the Israeli

market and Israel's diamond exports, Israel is one of the few countries that has a trade surplus with Japan. Mr. Uno will not neglect Japan's Arab allies during his trip. He will visit Syria, Jordan and Égypt and

hopes to meet with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He also said he wants to tour

Palestinian areas in the occupied West Bank. Japan has kept the Arab nations informed of the planning for Mr.

"All of them, I believe, accepted. I mean, no one opposed to have Mr. Uno visit Israel at this time," Mr. Matsuda said.

Still, an Israeli official here described Mr. Uno's visit as a "very economic boycott of Israel. But Ja-promising" development.

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Out to Mars Together

During President Reagan's visit to Moscow this week, his host will have engaged could do the job more efficiently. him in serious talk about a favorite subject, has lost no time in proposing.

Leave aside for a moment the cost and risk of sending humans to Mars. What would they do when they got there?

Mars is a cold, dry place, swept by hurricane-force dust storms. Its atmosphere, one-hundredth as thick as Earth's, has almost no oxygen. The first task would be to make Mars more habitable. From bases on a Martian moon, engineers could fabricate giant mirrors to orbit the planet. These would direct sunlight to melt the polar icecaps. The flow of vapor would thicken the atmosphere, enabling it to trap more heat, like a greenhouse. Genetically engineered plants from Earth would spread

across the planet, creating oxygen.
It might take a millennium, but one day people could venture out from the bubble domes of the early colonies into air more like Earth's. "Over the coming centuries," writes James Oberg in "Mission to Mars," "the blood-red planet ... could be gradually replaced in the skies of Earth by a soft-colored, gleaming, green-tinted jewel." Maybe, but could a mission to Mars

possibly be worth the investment? The considerable scientific payoffs cannot by them-

Going to Mars jointly with the Russians the stars. "Drop 'star wars," Mr. Gorba-chev is doubtless saying. "Let's have our countries go together to Mars instead." Mr. Reagan will not lightly abandon his missile est and give politicians many shared goals defense project, but he might be tempted by to celebrate. The cost of the mission need the Mars mission, which Mr. Gorbachev not be too great, especially if the Russians picked up half the tab. A crash program would be expensive, but a deliberately paced venture staged over 20 years would present more acceptable annual costs.

No one suggests abolishing the U.S. space agency. Yet its annual \$9 billion budget is mostly wasted as NASA gropes for a sense of purpose. When the space shuttle flies again and the palatial space station takes shape, Congress will have to double the budget just for the hardware.

At present, NASA has a mishmash of missions designed to appeal to all possible constituencies. Scrap those; focus attention on Mars, and the project need not cost much more than NASA will otherwise waste on its present, visionless course.

The Russians seem firmly committed to exploring Mars. Mr. Reagan may spurn Mr. Gorbachev's extended hand now, but how will he feel if the Soviet leader then seeks Japan or Europe as his partner? By going to Mars with the Russians, Mr. Reagan might save his successors from a more costly race against them. Besides, what better legacy could any statesman hope for than to green the red planet named for the god of war? - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Missiles to the South

begun, it is not a bad moment for American and Soviet leaders to look south. Arms control is on the summit agenda, and the issues are not limited to those two governments. In the tier of countries below the Soviet Union's pability and its own long-range missiles.

For 20 years the United States and the way, and the military importance of missiles is rapidly increasing there.

The most dangerous of the three is in South Asia, since India demonstrably has the capacity to build nuclear weapons and Pakistan is evidently very close to it. With the weapons within reach, both countries have been giving attention to the means of deliv-ery. India has developed powerful rockets for, it says, meteorological research. Pakistan, The New York Times reports, has built and tested a missile able to carry a warhead to Bombay or New Delhi. China earlier gave Pakistan some help in designing a nuclear bomb, and it seems similarly to have given help with the new missile. The steady progress of both these hostile neighbors toward the most ferocious and destructive of weapons ought to be the subject of at least a few minutes' discussion in Mosco".

Arms races are also under way between Iran and Iraq, and between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Iran has been getting missiles, including the famous Silkworm, from China. The missiles with which the Iraqis

Soviet. The Soviets have also supplied missiles to other Arab countries. America provides conventional arms to Israel, which has succeeded in developing its own nuclear ca-

Soviet Union have cooperated, with the support of most of the world's governments, to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. While that effort has suffered occasional setbacks, it has been a great deal more successful than most people expected when it began. Now the United States has begun to talk with the Soviets and the Chinese about an understanding to stop selling missiles anywhere in the Middle East.

Even when they carry only conventional warheads, missiles greatly increase the threat that one adversary can pose to another. Because of their speed and range, and because there is no defense against them, they are more menacing even than aircraft. As Americans and Russians know, their mere presence can generate pressures for a preemptive first strike. America and six allies agreed last year to end sales of all missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Achieving a similar agreement with the Soviet Union and China would be a substantial contribution to the world's safety.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Their Unfinished Work

waving them clouds reason and constricts
Siberian intervention in 1918-20, when U.S.
sympathy. Even as President Reagan was an
forces joined the British and French in trying sympathy. Even as President Reagan was an honored guest in the Soviet Union, a veterans' group in a New England town barred a group of visiting Soviet teen-agers from the town's Memorial Day parade on Monday.

Speaking for the Patriotic Societies of Greenfield, Massachusetts, William Peloskey, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 417, said that the decision was not intended to reflect on U.S.-Soviet relations, or on the character of the 10 Soviet cultural-exchange students. But having those youngsters in the town parade, he said, would bring up bad memories. After all, in the Korean and Vietnam Wars the Soviet Union supplied weapons to troops against which the United States was fighting.

Mr. Peloskey's patriotism is more admirable than his reasoning. It is hard to believe that Greenfield veterans would bar visitors from Britain, Mexico, Spain, Italy, Germany and Japan because Americans once fought against their ancestors. Indeed, many local residents, including veterans, were so upset by the exclusion that they arranged special

reviewing-stand space for the Soviet visitors. Why should Americans and Russians not honor each other's war dead? The two countries fought as allies in World War II, which cost 20 million Russian lives and left the country in ruins. They have never made war

Flags make for wonderful parades, but on each other, except for the often forgotten to stifle the Bolshevik revolution.

Absence of war is not the same as harmony of interests or principles. Americans have been critical of Russia's autocratic traditions and persecution of political and religious minorities from czarist times to the present. But there is a difference between upholding principles and snarling at visiting teen-agers. The question comes down to who should honor which dead today.

It is perfectly true that not all war dead warrant equal honor; time is not an eraser. President Reagan erred in laying that wreath at Bitburg, knowing that the dead included SS troops who massacred Americans at Malmedy. But he was not wrong in wanting to honor the memory of German youngsters who were the fodder in Hitler's war.

Memorial Day, after all, commemorates principles larger than sides or nations. The greatest of memorial speeches was Lincoln's, at Gettysburg. Nowhere in those few words about brave men did he name the United States or refer to the Union forces or to the Confederacy. He talked instead of the "unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far nobly advanced." There is no more fit time than Memorial Day to widen the circle of sympathy.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

An Indictment in Yugoslavia

The conference of the Yugoslav Communist League that opened in Belgrade on Sun-day has heard one of the harshest indictments ever made in a country that has been sinking relentlessly into crisis since Tito's death eight years ago. Doubtless the League's leader, Bosko Krunic, could be all the more frank because he is leaving office next month. All the same, he used dramatic language to depict an economy plagued by galloping inflation and "on the brink reces-sion." "increasingly acute social problems and political grievances," a party sapped by corruption and a constitutional system whose effectiveness has fallen "to the lowest possible

level." But can appeals [for reform] get a hearing without a democratization of the political system that permits and promotes support of the governed for government projects? This is still scarcely the case in most of the countries in Eastern Europe, and the YCL leader's address gives no evidence of significant progress in this domain.

Neither the sacrosanct system of self-management nor the jealously guarded autonomy of the separate republics, which paralyzes the central government, is seriously challenged. Yet again the regime relies on cautious compromises to carry on. This method could well result in an impasse - and the disintegration of a society.

- Le Monde (Paris).

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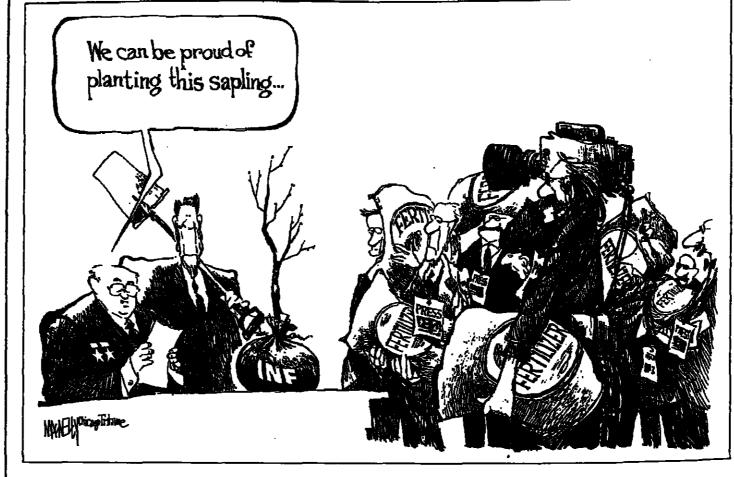
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International Herald Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canaertury Rd. Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 M_enoging Dir. Asia: Melcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKeban, 63 Long Acre, Landon W.C., Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 263009 Managing Dir. C.N.: Nation MacKilvisti, 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 050-4612: 1682-54-6721
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S.A. au capital de 1,200.000 F. RCS Namerre B 752021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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A Long Road From War Harangues to Summits

By Roger Morris

became the narcotic of U.S. politics the Soviets, as always, would match

LOS ANGELES — Thirty-seven years ago this spring, a young actress named Nancy Davis quietly took along her boyfriend and future husband, Ronald Reagan, to a political meeting in Hollywood. The speaker was actress ZaSu Pitts, who was working for Richard Nixon in his Senate race against Helen Gahagan Douglas. The rhetoric was typical of what was becoming one of the most

what was becoming one of the most controversial campaigns in the histo-ry of American politics. "The pink lady," Miss Pitts said of Mrs. Douglas, "would allow the Communists to take over our land and our homes as well." Mr. Reagan was nominally a liberal, already part of an actors' group that had publicly endorsed Mrs. Douglas. But he was also an informer for the FBI in the hunt for Hollywood subversives, and he now came away from Miss Pitts's rousing attack committed more than ever to anti-communism. Helen Douglas never learned of his defection in 1950, but after the Pitts speech, Mr. and Mrs. Reagan held a discreet fund-raiser for Mr. Nixon.

That episode was one of those first steps on Ronald Reagan's path to power. There is irony and symbolism in the fact that the long road is in some measure ending this week in a smiling summit meeting in Moscow. At the finish as at the beginning,

listening to Mikhail Gorbachev as to ZaSu Pitts, Mr. Reagan is ever the creature of historical tides. It is important to understand his passage -

and that of all Americans.

At that rally for Mr. Nixon, Mr. Reagan was caught up in the frightening imagery of the postwar world.

The United States and the Soviet
Union had emerged from their vicunion had emerged from their vic
union had emerged fro might and a rivalry that produced in both countries an anxious, belligerent xenophobia and an accompanying domestic security mania.

In America this happened not only because of an uncertainty in assuming world power, and not only out of fear and disillusion in the Atomic Age and the Cold War. In large part, too, Americans were struggling no less with the legacy of the New Deal, the now liberating, now threatening role of the state in redressing social and economic injustice.

For many politicians, of course, the temptation was irresistible to use the foreign and ideological menace, the far-more-imagined-than-real subversive danger, in trying to roll back the liberal achievements of the 1930s and '40s. Egged on by his companion and peers. Mr. Reagan among others could not "just say no" to the Redbaiting and treason-mongering that

WASHINGTON - It was

setting sun, the long shadows of their swaying branches danced on

the grass like faded banners. A

steady flow of people — in the hundreds — moved down the slop-

ing path and up the other side past

the dark wall that is the National

wall has outdone all the older mon-

uments and museums as the desti-

nation for visitors to Washington.

People come at all hours. Some are

just curious, seeking another photo

to add to the album of sights they

have seen. But for many it is a time

of communion with their past, their

country's past — an every-day and every-night Memorial Day. Maya Lin's strikingly simple de-

sign makes the memorial a place of

repose, but also a place for reflec-

tion, where questions are asked and

answered. On this particular eve-

ning seven teen-age boys were

standing in a knot, puzzling over the dates of the recorded deaths. "I

heard Kennedy started it." one

said. "It must have been Eisenhow-

was in the sixties and there are some

A Latin American visitor ex-

claimed to his host, "Sixteen years!

I didn't realize you were there so

long," Yes, the other said, "it went

A.black father bent down to an-

swer the question his three-year-old

son had asked. "It's in Asia." he

said. "A small country in Asia. A

long way from here."

on a long time, a real long time."

[casualties' names] from 1959."

another guessed. "Kennedy

Since its dedication in 1982, the

Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

dusk. A stiff, cold wind blew

complex world in which the two bultaing war and in the grip of a devas-taing war and in the grip of a devas-taing inferiority and distrust toward the West, the Soviets responded with their own fearful bellicosity. Dressed lying rivals are no longer so predomi-nant, in which Vietnamese peasants with black pajamas and AK-47s, or Afghan tribesmen with Stinger mis-siles on their shoulders, can humble a in shabby overcoats and armed with great power, in which boundaries and alliances and surplus warbeads fat tanks, the Red threat seemed to take shape from Budapest to Hanoi, while at home the Soviets recoiled into the entrenched, corrupted power have much less to do with national security than economic vitality and social cohesion; in which the United States and the Soviet Union must turn away from their old indulgent conflict, with all its vested interests, and look to an insidious and mutual domestic decline that imperils the

greatness of the two nations.

That is the meaning of Mr. Gorbachev's desperate effort to heal his own debased system - and the common ground, too, between glasnost and the obvious social ferment evident in the

1988 presidential campaign in the United States, in which the pleas of Democratic and Republican candidates for new vitality and equity can sound strangely like Mr. Gorbachev sooner or later. What has changed is a

exhorting a party congress.

It is no accident, as the Soviets like to say, that Michael Dukakis is a man of that new era, running not on foreign bogies or old quarrels but on his record for dynamic domestic management. Or that Vice President George Bush brags about his foreign policy credentials ranging from the U.S. mis-sion in China to the United Nations. At the Kremlin this week, Mr. Rea-

gan is a long way from that old ha-rangue in Hollywood. Whatever agreements they reach, he and Mr. Gorbachev are truly ending the postwar era — a time of fear and ignorance of which we are all well rid.

The writer is completing a biography of Richard Nixon. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The U.S.-Soviet Dialogue Is Proceeding

By Evgeny Chossudovsky

full swing. I belong to those who are reasonably confident about its positive outcome. Viewed in perspective, this meeting is but a periodic high point in a new political process: the U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

Thanks to sustained political will

for more than a generation.

Meanwhile, in the wake of a devas-

of the Communist Party bureaucracy

and a fierce, police-state isolation.

That is the history against which Mr.

Gorbachev now writhes, much as

Every postwar summit has been

Yet now, gradually, incluctably, all

that has changed - and far less as a

result of the administration's bluster and bloated military budgets, which

dominated by the images and reali-

Americans wrestle with their own.

ties of that rivalry.

and much hard work on both sides, nuclear arms in the near future. olicy and defined a program

Regarding policy, the initial con-cept of dialogue reflected merely the aim "to seek common ground on existing problems," as the joint statement at the 1985 Geneva summit put it. in world politics. It should not be limit-That was an understandably cautious formulation. But in Washington last December, at the third summit, the two leaders decided to upgrade the process by encouraging "emerging trends toward constructive coopera tion in all areas of their relations."

The dialogue's program has evolved around a limited number of issues of urgent concern, primarily in the military domain, focusing on nuclear arms reduction and the enhancing of strategic stability. There can be no real detente between the two countries as

long as they are in an arms race.

This week's solemn exchange of the ratification instruments of the INF Treaty in the Kremlin is a tangible achievement of the dialogue. The first

By David Broder

off the Potomac and moved the trees on the Mall. In the light of the were wedging their little cloth and struggle, "Battle Cry of Freedom," published earlier this year, a Prince-published earlier this year, a Prince-publis

plastic poppies into the cracks be-tween the marble tablets bearing the

names of almost 58,000 Americans

who died in that war. Red roses were

strewn at the base of the wall. A

large memorial wreath had a stream-er: "Friends, you are not forgotten."

they had known, people from their

cil and paper, transferring the image.

Of course it is true that many

Vietnam vets, including those who

died in that struggle, have children

now of high school age or older. A

whole generation has grown up since

they read about in history books.

draft. If some of them choose mili-

it. Death and injury are things that

threaten them and their friends on

the highway, not on the battlefield.

Memorial carries a special message.

At one end the ascending path

points them to the Washington

Monument, a reminder that the United States gained its freedom

through military conflict and that its

first bero-president was the general

who won that war. At the other end

the path leads to the Lincoln Memo-

rial, filled with memories not just of the 16th president but of the Civil

On this evening shortly before the 16th president but of the Civil Memorial Day (May 30), people War in which he, like so many other

For them the site of the Vietnam

generation has not faced the

father's best friend,"

er: "Friends, you are not forgotten." the James River in Virginia: "Our At several places, people were taking rubbings of the names of those cries from thousands before the fog

hometowns. A high-schooler on a appalling spectacle upon the slopes class trip searched for and found the down to the woodlands half a mile

name Keith M. Johnson and went away. Over 5,000 dead and wounded

determinedly to work with soft pen- men were on the ground ... Enough

that war scarred America, and for asunder with the pressure of foul

them it is as remote as the other wars gases ... The odors were nauseat-

tary service, it is because they choose most of us vomiting profusely.

He told a classmate, "He was my field a singular crawling effect."

DUBLIN—As this comment appears, the Moscow summit is in the start a verifiable dismantling of an entire category of nuclear weapons.

The second step must and will follow. It is reasonable to expect that,
despite some awkward sticking points, the summit will further advance the

work done by specialists on the draft

instruments for deep cuts in strategic logue's agenda. The stated goal is "to help the parties to regional conflicts find peaceful solutions that advance their independence, freedom and secu-

rity." This is a new cooperative notion

ed to conflicts where U.S. and Soviet interests happen to coincide.

Both President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have emphasized the importance of improving the capacity of the United Nations and international institutions to contribute to the resolution of regional conflicts. Afghanistan illustrates the indispensable UN role. The mediator, representing the secretarygeneral, acts not just as a go-between but as an impartial third party who crafts the plan for settling the conflict.

A current goal should be a renewed effort to bring about a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598.

thousands, preserved the Union at the sacrifice of his own life.

ton historian, James M. McPherson.

quotes an account by a Union caval-

ry officer of the scene on July 2.

1862, after a Confederate attack had

been repulsed at Malvern Hill, near

was lifted, but now our eyes saw an

were alive and moving to give the

A Confederate soldier on burial

detail after the same battle said:

"The sights and smells that assailed

us were simply indescribable -

corpses swollen to twice their origi-

nal size, some of them actually burst

ing and so deadly that in a short time

we all sickened and were lying with

our mouths close to the ground,

al Day means little more than an

excuse for a three-day weekend, such

sights and sounds and smells are

pushed away from consciousness.

But the Vietnam Wall and the Wash-

ington Monument and the Lincoln

Memorial are reflections in stone of

the uncomfortable truth that the lib-

erties Americans enjoy were gained

and preserved by the pain, the suf-

fering and the death of men in war.

hospitality raises hopes for lasting

peace, that is a lesson to remember.

The Washington Post.

Even at a moment when summit

In times like these, when Memori-

One of the themes of the "nonmili-Liberties Have Had to Be Fought For

tary" component of the dialogue's program is the consideration of hunitarian questions and individual human rights. Despite deep differences in value judgments and historical background, and the premier competence of the United Nations for norm-setting in this area, the present atmosphere seems suited for a rapprochement by a recognition of the need for safeguarding such rights in both countries and for settling individual cases in a humane and equitable way. But this will require more time.

In addition, there is the expanding two large and neighboring countries, such as scientific and technical cooperation (including AIDS research and the fight against international narcotics trafficking), and expansion of travel and people-to-people contacts. All this is covered in a number of formal intergovernmental and nongovernmental agreements. Then there are trade and global projects. These deserve more attention and a greater impetus at a high policy level to enable them to get off the ground.

The framework of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue could be improved. Greater regularity, especially of meetings at high policy level, is desirable. And it should be possible to convene meetings at the request of either party. Such improvements are in line with the initial agreement at Geneva "to place on a regular basis and intensify lialogue at various levels."

reached should be resisted.

The two sides acknowledge "the differences in their systems" but also the "special responsibility of the U.S.S.R. and the United States for

The writer, a Soviet citizen based in flects solely his own views, to the International Herald Tribune.

Mr. Delors Could Be Mr. Europe

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Europe badly needs a Mr. Europe — a politician of power and stature whose constituency is not national but international. Europe's drive to regain its strength through greater political and economic unity demands a leader who can stand shoulder-to-shoulder with prime ministers and presidents. Luckily, there is one at hand.

There has not been a Mr. Europe

since the days 40 years ago when visionaries like Jean Monnet, and later Robert Schuman, set out to build the foundations of the present Euro-pean Community out of the rubble of World War II. Now the need for a successor to the title is urgent.

Today, Jacques Delors, the present head of the EC Commission, is poised to emerge as just such a Mr. Europe. His term ends in December, but it appears likely that he will be asked keep the job for another four years. President François Mitterpools decision not to appear to appear the rand's decision not to appoint Mr. Delors, a former French finance minister, as his new prime minister means

that he is free to stay in Brussels.
Since taking over the presidency of
the European Commission in January 1985, Mr. Delors has established himself as a tough-minded man who gets results. He has defied the pressures from individual countries to behave as a international civil servant running a secretariat, and has acted

as an impressive political figure.

Thus, Mr. Delors seems at the point of becoming an EC Commission president whose authority will truly extend across Europe's frontiers. But there could be a snag. A Mr. Europe also needs the backing of a strong team of EC commissioners.

Mr. Delors may be staying on in Brussels, but he may not have a strong enough team to carry through what needs to be accomplished. Many of the most effective members of the present Commission will leave their posts by the end of the year, and Mr. Delors is now worried that their replacements may be relatively weak. The inner circle of commissioners

that Mr. Delors has relied on will be lost. Of the five men in that group, four look likely to go, even though they have no wish to. For a variety of reasons, their own governments will

probably not reappoint them.

Lord Cockfield, the senior British commissioner, who has pushed hard on the internal market program, is mistrusted as having gone overboard for Europe and will get no second term. Peter Sutherland, the Irish commissioner who has made a name handling competition policy, does not belong to his country's governing party. The incentive for Prime Minister Charles Haughey to reappoint him is that Ireland would keep a top position on the Commission rather than get one of the humdrum posts

often allocated to small countries. Willy de Clercq, the seasoned Belexternal affairs, is a victim of his country's unstable domestic politics. The same probably holds for Henning Christophersen, the Dane whose conduct of budgetary matters has been so skilled. Only Frans Andriesen the Dutch of sen, the Dutchman in charge of farm policies, seems likely to be spared.

Then again, not all the possible newcomers to the EC commission will be lightweights. For instance, the British candidates being spoken of to replace Lord Cockfield and Britain's No. 2 commissioner, Stanley Clinton Davis, include Sir Michael Butler, formerly Britain's ambassador to the EC. William Poeton, the energetic vice president of the EC's Economic and Social Committee, and Sir John Harvey-Jones, former head of ICL the huge chemicals maker.
The West German economics min-

ister, Martin Bangemann, has sig-Perhaps the most important aspect naled his own interest in the Commisof the dialogue is its continuity. The sion presidency but will settle for a possibility of reverting to matters on senior portfolio. Mr. Bangemann which agreement cannot currently be may not be the strongest figure in the Bonn government, but he outranks by far all recent German appointments to the Commission

Mr. Delors, however, apparently wants to be given carte blanche by maintaining peace." They must con- the EC heads of government to name tinue, through vigorous and innova- his own team. At the next EC summit tive dialogue, to seek to overcome meeting in Hannover at the end of distrust and strive for a lasting import month, Mr. Delors is expected provement in their relations. We all to signal his willingness to continue hope that the Moscow summit will be as president, and to ask for the right a milestone in this historic endeavor. to choose the new members of the next European Commission. Whether that would in fact be

Geneva and Dublin, is a former senior advisable is open to question and official of the United Nations and currently a senior fellow of the UN Insti-tute for Training and Research. He Europe, win the right to veto the contributed this comment, which re- appointment of commissioners not

International Herald Tribune

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1888: Ayrshire's Derby

EPSOM — A glorious Derby Day! The occasion [May 30] could not have been better. First of all the favorite won. Ayrshire was the easy winner. The Duke of Portland is in wonderful luck, and adds the Derby to the laurels he has won this season.

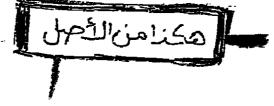
1913: Treaty Signed

delegates at a conference convoked Grey. The proceedings occupied an treaty are as follows: Turkey codes to the Allies the island of Crete, all Turkish territory on the mainland of Europe west of a line to be drawn from Enos to Midia, the boundary to be delimited by an international commission. All questions relating

the Aegean islands, except for Crete, and the peninsula of Mount Athos.

1938: Arm for Peace

WASHINGTON - The need of arming heavily in order to preserve peace in the modern world was emphasized [on May 30] by Administra-tion spokesmen in Memorial Day ad-dresses. Ignoring Under-Secretary of State Summer Welle's recent warning LONDON — The treaty of peace not to interfere with the internal polibetween Turkey and the Balkan cies of other nations, Senator David I. Walsh (D. Mass.), chairman of the I. Walsh (D. Mass.), chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, deat St. James' Palace by Sir Edward clared in a speech delivered here. The Italian conquest of Ethiopia hour. The principal articles of the would never have been undertaken had not Ethiopia been defenseless." ROME — Italian casualties in the Spanish war from the advance on Malaga to the end of the recent offensive on the Ebro are given as 9.541. Killed and missing, totaling 2,186, thus come very close to the total of those missing to Albania are to be left to the Pow- and dead of wounds in the Ethiopian ers, who will also decide the fate of war, which amounted to 2,313



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OPINION

This Time the Summiteers Had a Professional Run-Up

By William Safire

SSELS Europe bath
eds 2 Mr Europe bath
ed proper and status and
success to the status and
succes Reykjavik and the super-salesmanship in Washington, we approach R-G IV Africa has occupied Namibia, south of somewhat subdued. It's a pity we have Angola, since World War I; President to break up the team just when they're Pieter Botha's government is prepared

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By Giles Meniq

r. Europe!

Europe division being a language of the langua

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Short Living series in most for a state of the series of the property of the EC Commission a

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historic is that its run-up has not been provided that the Soviet-armed Cubans historicies Instead of appearable histrionic. Instead of concentrating on arins control, as the Russians always enough; once the Communist mercenarwant, the U.S. plan this time was to ies go home. South Africa would have no address the entire range of relations, a need of a buffer to its north. linkage that nettles the Kremlin.

dwell on human and religious rights at sians cut their arms shipments to the first caused a touch of diplomatic froth to regime in Luanda, the United States invigorate these warm Moscow summer nights. But Mikhail Gorbachev knows that he cannot now demand an arms deal to ease his economic plight; ever since Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger withdrew their support of the proposed strategic arms reduction agreement, that plan was doomed for this presidency.

What ingredients are left with which to bake a respectable summit pie? The Soviet leader scorns rights for dissidents because he is encouraging free speech for non-dissidents who will castigate his bureaucratic enemies. Nor do cultural exchanges and navigation treaties make the kind of news to grace the Reagan sunset or the Gorbachev party conference.

tance to Soviet imperialism — as the test cannot pay the price of mischief and the of superpower progress. Afghanistan is all but solved; Ethiopia, with its proximity to the Middle East, is too useful to the Russians to solve now, despite the fam- along is what we can hope will come out ine; the occupation of Cambodia by Viet- of R-G IV. The United States does not nam is not ripe for solution; with the have to pay for this in arms concessions contras abandoned, the Russians have no or trade deals or silence about refuseniks; incentives to help make peace in Central the shutdown of the Soviet penetration of central Africa will come about, if it so un-Russian that it calls itself Central Europe, is an area where the coming peace by the Soviet leadership but beturmoil catches America without a policy.

Which leaves Angola. That central African oil-producing country is a Soviet puppet held up by Cuban mercenaries. To gain a military advantage against Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA resistance, Mr. Gorbachev sent in 7,000 more Cubans in the last few months,

> Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

MOSCOW — At last we face the African advenure costs the U.S.S.R. well over \$1 billion a year, and with the gan-Gorbachev summit meeting. After lack of economic growth at home such a the euphoria of Geneva, the frenzy at cost of empire is becoming intolerable. The deal in the works is this: South

to pull out of that territory, as the Unitgetting the hang of it.

The reason that this summit may be

d Nations has been hollering at it to do,
ed Nations has been hollering at it to do, leave Angola. That seems reasonable

The second step is on the model of Ronald Reagan's intention here to the Afghanistan solution. As the Ruswould cut its support of the scrappy Mr. Savimbi. (But no early cutoff U.S. negotiators have learned their symmetry lessons from Afghanistan.) Unless Jesse Jackson prevails and Washington has no leverage at all with South Africa, it would then ask Mr.

Botha to stop supplying UNITA, too.

At that point the process of reconciliation between the Luanda regime and the resistance would begin. Perhaps it would begin with the resumption of hos-tilities. But after a while, if the deal made outside holds, the warring factions would be lighting it out with indigenous weaponry - spears and poison darts rather than the Kalishnikovs and Sting-That leaves "regional issues" — the ers of proxy wars. That would be up to euphemism for American-backed resis-United States does not want to play

A top-level directive to push this does, not by virtue of a sudden lust for cause Moscow is overextended and wants out of Quagmire Two. Mr. Gor-bachev can use that billion-a-year saving to put meat in the stores and to buy some more time for his perestroika.

That is not rooted in the "mutual trust" that Mr. Reagan likes to call for here, but it is based on mutual interest, bringing the total to 45,000. But the the fundament for lasting agreements. A personal note: I'm a summit groupie. If you count the "kitchen conference"

in 1959, this is my fourth in Moscow. In 1972 I wrote some of the soaring rhetoric of détente that came from a president flushed with the heady wine of historymaking, and from that experience I can today raise my glass of Moscow mineral water to sobriety in summitry.

The New York Times.



Elysium Has Its Flaws

By Charlotte Evans

المكذا عن ألاصل

New Zealand is indeed lovely, it should be said at the outset -a splendid double emerald island set in aquamarine. The vistas are enthralling. The people are engaging. The air is clean. Outdoor pursuits are accessible. Nasturtiums bloom in

MEANWHILE

winter. The milkman delivers to your door. The lamb chops are sublime. But if you are thinking of living there, it is only fair to note a few imperfections. Mortgage rates, currently about 17 percent, are not tax deductible.

Central beating, while making inroads, is not the norm, and fingers that stray from winter bedelothes can be stiff with cold by morning. I did discover the comforts of hot water bottles.

Don't think it all right to drink from a stream near a sheep station high in the mountains, not even if the small children of the family you are visiting do it. I tried it once and have never been so sick. Don't think, just because you're on an

island, that you can live happily ever after by eating fish. With beef and lamb selling W ASHINGTON — When people for the American equivalent of about find out that I have spent a sabbatical year in New Zealand, I can't escape. "Tell me about it," they implore. "Is it as beautiful as they say?" Urban Americans seem to think of New Zealand as Elysium. Visions of woolly lambs dance.

New Zealand is land lands it should.

If you can't live without Hellmann's mayonnaise, bring your own. The Kiwi

variety reeks of sugar. For the most part, requests for decaf-

feinated coffee bring only stares. There are two television stations, with a third due to start broadcasting next year. That wouldn't be so bad if one or the other weren't always carrying 498 straight hours of rugby or cricket in be-tween bouts of "Dallas" or "Dynasty."

On average, there is one murder a week. There is no resident opera company. In the realm of mixed drinks, a double is the equivalent of a rigorously measured American single.

In summer, male bankers often wear Bermuda shorts to work. Finding a parking space in downtown Wellington or Auckland is about as easy as finding one in New York. Smoking, unlike nuclear weapons, is not yet unfashionable. But go, by all means. This is a country

sensible enough to limit a national election campaign to three weeks.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Military Spending: Either More of It or Smarter Use

U.S. Representative Patricia Schroe- governments would be happier if the der (Letters, May 18) did advocate lower defense expenditures for all, in her essay on military burden-sharing ("The Allies Are Freeloading," May 3). She has always suggested this, regardless of the circumstances. My opinion column "Burden Sharing: The Allies Are Doing Their Part" (May 13) did not reflect any misunderstanding of her position.

misunderstanding of her position.

I think that the West should do precisely the opposite, and spend more on defense, or at least spend what it can in a more clever way. As far as the United States is concerned, I am sure that allied

Another Rising, Unless

(as one U.S. general once called President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative) and more money reinforcing nuclear deterrence and refining weapons. It is easy to spend less: You just-

cancel budget appropriations, and then après nous le déluge. Whereas trying to spend in a smarter way is a challenge. I am sorry that Mrs. Schroeder does not seem ready to consider this seriously. OLIVIER DEBOUZY.

in the territories may have been boosted by the uprising. The Palestinians feel less

The Palestinian rebellion in the Israelioccupied territories is being choked and will probably die within a few weeks. It seems that Israel has found a way to restore "normalcy" to Gaza and the West Bank. No doubt, however, a similar uprising will occur soon unless Israel starts seeking a political solution.

Most Israelis as well as Palestinians will accept a compromise, so long as the essential interests of each people are met. The Camp David agreement contains the seeds of such a solution.

The reserves of good will of the people

helpless after their impressive protest. Such willpower must be taken seriously by most Israelis. Civil disobedience as a political tool must be seen by the Israeli leadership as a sign of increased

moderation among the Palestinians. The Israelis have had a taste of peace with Arab neighbors: Egypt and Jordan. After 40 years of existence, Israel is becoming rooted in the Arab consciousstroyed. Moreover, there seems to be a I do not disagree that we must be fully

Murillo:

«Rebeca y Eliezer.»

corresponding shift in Soviet thinking. Political autonomy for the Palestinians would break through a psychologi-cal barrier to peaceful coexistence in many minds. It deserves a try.

HAIM HABIB.

Agana, Guam. A Cure for Bad Aides

In his opinion column "A Severe Case of Bad White House Aides" (May 11). Jim Hoagland describes only the symptoms of a disease created by campaign image-making, which somehow is allowed to continue past the elections. That we are not afforded a critical view penetrating the illusion is the disease, of which bad aides are only the natural result. A better opportunity to see through the illusion may be the cure. May we hope for more penetrating news coverage of the political process.

Budd: Bad Sports Win

Several articles have appeared in recent weeks on the Zola Budd controversy. As a young athlete, I find it sad that in an Olympic year the individual rights ness as a reality that cannot be de-

aware of the wider implications of allowing her to compete on the British track and field team. But we must not fall prey to political pressure. It will be a tragedy, after her years of sacrifice, hard work and commitment, if Zola Budd is denied a chance to test herself against the world's best athletes.

ANNE PINARD. London.

International sports events have for centuries provided a temporary respite from the social and political problems of the day, encouraging a spirit of courte-ous competition and multicultural tolerance. What a pity that the organizations responsible for continuing this fine tra-dition have been corrupted by a few countries and individuals. Can sportsmanship no longer provide a safe refuge from political tripe?

ALAN STARR. Cologne, West Germany.

Explaining the Magic

Regarding "American Voters Seem to Like Magic" (May 13) by Anthony Lewis:

Mr. Lewis challenges historians to explain why Americans in the 1980s were determined to believe in pie in the sky." I believe this is more a question for psychologists. Still, as a historian 1

would say: Compare 1988 with 1980. Take the prestige of the United States in the world and the health of its economy measured by the number of employed people and the level of inflation. Nothing will ever be perfect, but this situation certainly is showing an improvement. WOLFGANG OPPENHEIMER.

Ascona, Switzerland. Mr. Lewis says that "Ronald Reagan

is still the man who believed that you could tax less, spend more and balance the budget." But so did Congress. TEUVO LEHTI.

A Welcome Portrait of Bush

Regarding the opinion column "This George Bush You Ridicule is Unknown to Me" by Peter Roussel (May 19):

Thank you, Mr. Roussel, for sharing your insight about the man you know. For this American, living outside the United States, without the resources to discover these facts on my own, and being exposed solely to newspaper stories that do no justice to the man you portrayed, it is difficult to know in whom to put my trust in November. DIANA PTAK

Grasse, France.

GENERAL NEWS

Iraqi Troops Sweep Iranians From Part of Occupied Lands

By Patrick E. Tyler continuing military campaign that in Western circles seemed improba-

part of Iraq's southern territories. once stood here.

the zealous combatants at the vanguard of Tehran's front-line forces staged what appeared to be an Iraq, in an address to the military uncharacteristic and hasty with uncharacteristic and hasty with drawal Wednesday in the face of a Army had established a new battleternational border.

controls the eastern approach to Basra, Iraq's second-largest city.

Ozal Meets Arafat On Visit to Libya

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, on a three-day official visit to Libya, met the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, in Tripoli on Monday.

Turkey's Anatolian News Agency gave no details of the talks between Mr. Ozal and Mr. Arafat. who arrived in the Libyan capital on Sunday. The agency said the meeting was requested by Mr. Arafat, in Tripoli for reconciliation talks with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi after a sixyear rift. Mr. Ozal earlier had separate talks with Colonel Gadhafi.

Mr. Ozal, quoted by the Libyan news agency JANA on Sunday, said Turkey regarded the PLO as the sole representative of the Palesunian people and praised the Palesthian uprising in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank. Before leaving Ankara, Mr. Ozal

said he would try to persuade Libya to withdraw an objection to letters of guarantee from Turkish banks for major construction projects. Libya wants Turkish Central Bank guarantees instead.

About 25,000 Turks work for 25 Turkish construction firms in Libya on projects estimated to be worth a total of \$400 million.

MEMORIAL NOTICE To the memory of ROSE ANN LISKA With sympathy and love to her parents in Pennsylvania from her family in France.

Iranian occupation forces from the southern Faw peninsula.

Left behind in the searing heat 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of the southern port city of Bassa, a bombed-out police station is the only trace of the border town that only trace of the border town that On this dusty, desert battlefield were acres of empty trenches, sandonly trace of the border fown that stench of death from several min-once stood here.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards — the unanswered question: What is

drawal Wednesday in the lace of a concentrated Iraqi drive to the international border. After a four-hour tour of the bat-After a four-hour tour of the pat-tlefield, it is apparent that Iraq now controls the eastern approach to "lack the motive and morale by controls the eastern approach to "lack the motive and morale by "lack the motive and "lack the mot which they used to fight." Iraq's state news agency reported.

Comments by diplomats and higher the cease-fire resolution military observers in Baghdad force the cease-fire resolution mil seemed to lend credence to the passed by the Security Council last July 20, Iraqi leaders say they once mats whose countries maintain reagain are taking the war into their lations with both sides describe own hands in hopes of forcing Teh-Iran's leadership as being in political disarray, while its popular support for the war appears to be wan-

by Iraq's 3rd Army and Republipears more amenable to a new incan Guard forces, found evidence ternational peace initiative. that the nine-hour Iraqi blitz had

met with little resistance. bunkers were littered with unused ammunition, grenades, small rockets and bullets. Artillery positions were in a similar state, with small piles of spent shell casings next to de Cuellar. stacks of wooden crates filled with unused shells.

equipment and personal effects. tion 598." Iraqi gunners still were sending artillery salvos into an area just

pying areas east of the large, man- of the war. made water barrier known as Fish In the immediate future, diplo-News-agency reporters who Iraq to continue its offensive strat-I ske.

tate a counterattack. reporters riding in four-wheel-drive 270-seat Majlis, or parliament, the military vehicles passed through Iranian leadership appears disthe layered defenses the Iraqi Army tracted by an extended period of erected over the last year to protect political turmoil as rival factions

and has cleared a corridor all the crete bunkers and heavily fortified way to Shalamcheh, where Iranian Revolutionary Guards dug in dur-concentric rings through the desert.

in western circles seemed improva-ble six weeks ago, the Iraqi Army

April offensive in which Baghdad's served as artillery and observation ble six weeks ago, the Iraqi Army forces removed Iranians occupying platforms. Acres of barbed wire, tank obstructions and mines filled the southern Faw peninsula. the no-man's land between each Iraqi defensive line.

Western reporters also were not

allowed to speak to 350 Iranian President Saddam Hussein of prisoners, who Iraqi officials said were captured during the offensive. "You may only photograph them," said one lraqi officer, who said he was not allowed to give his

Despite this silence, the Iraqi Hussein. After 10 months of wait-Comments by diplomats and ing for the United Nations to en-

There were signs during the weekend that Iraq's new offensive line was having an effect. Diploreach this battleground, reclaimed matic sources said that Iran ap-

Other diplomatic sources in Baghdad said the United States Iranian gun emplacements and and other Western countries were

But as one Western official said, "I think we are in a phase where the Iranian troops left behind their Iraqis have come down in granite gas masks, clothing, portable that Iran must first accept Resolu-

north of Shalamcheh, apparently to tional borders, exchange of prisonflush out Iranian troops still occu- ers and an inquiry into the origins

toured the battlefield Thursday egy.
said Iraqi escorts took them to a

A Western diplomat said, "A desert area in the battle zone and great unknown is the extent of distold them they were looking at Fish array in Iran."

matic sources in Baghdad expect

Lake, which they said had been Following a parliamentary elecdrained over the past year to facilition campaign in which so-called trained over the past year to facilition campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the company of the company of the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so-called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so campaign in which so called "radicals" and "militants" interest to the campaign in which so campai In traveling to the border zone, creased their representation in the Basra from any major Iranian as-artempt to consolidate power in the sault. Massive earthen berms, connew assembly.

Our sunlovers spend hours in the shade.



Velázguez

«La Rendición de Breda».

«La Maja desnuda».

Zurbarán

«Santa Casilda».

Goya



Though it may seem incredible, there are times when even the most fervent sun-worshippers and lovers of the Spanish

countryside are enticed indoors into the shade. This is no ordinary shade. It's one filled with artistic inspiration and history. The kind of shade you find in museums. In painting, for example, Spain's art galleries can be

numbered amongst the most important in the world. Besides thousands of works of art by foreign painters, our galleries offer the best collections of paintings by world-famous Spanish artists: Velázquez, Goya, Murillo, Sorolla, Juan Gris, Picasso, Miró, Vázquez Díaz, Dalí...

It's worth a visit to Spain just to admire its superb art treasures. Here you'll find it's not so difficult to give up the sun for a



Spain. Everything under the sun.

Soviet History Exams Canceled Until Texts Are Brought Up to Date

By Esther B. Fein

has canceled final secondaryschool history examinations, which until textbooks can be brought up to date with the candid approach to history advocated by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

School officials, parents and stu-Committee on Education that the normally rigorous tests, administered in the last two years of high school, would be replaced by an educated, interested teacher, one ungraded "oral discussion of current events" until the history text-

"Our textbooks contain incor-67 in the Kievsky neighborhood in western Moscow. "All the questhe best decision that could have old textbook. been made. It makes a very important statement.

Students at English School No. cy Reagan, were originally set to take the examination Monday, which last year consisted of 46 cated thing in our country," said

current events and perestroika, Mr. Gorbachev's program of economic restructuring, based on newspaper clippings and Mr. Gorbachev's

"They canceled the history exam because of glasnost," one student said. "History is changing." Students in secondary schools.

which run through Grade 10, are still required to take comprehensive examinations in other subjects. In Grade 9, the examinations are being administered for the first time in almost 20 years. In that grade, there will still be exams in "We don't drink it, we just make it," said Mr. Yamnikov, 48, the director of the Crystal distillery in Moscow, one of two Soviet plants that literature, geography and one other subject to be chosen either by the school or by the student. In Grade 10, students will be tested in literature, algebra, social studies, physics, chemistry and foreign lan-United States," although Mikhail S. Gorbachev has sharply reduced the for Stolichnaya is the United States, where 12 million one-liter bottles are

guage.
Final examinations in seconda. y school must be passed in the Soviet Union in order to receive a diploma. Another measure of their importance is that the results help to establish a student's academic standing and determine whether he can enroll in a university or a pro- often met with "some rather disagreeable people at home." fessional institute and ultimately what career be may pursue.

The exams are given orally and graded on a scale of two to five, the presidential slip of the tongue caused some confusion among participants lowest score being poor and the at a joint appearance of Mr. Reagan with Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the highest excellent. Students are giv-start of their second meeting. en a list of several dozen possible essay-length questions. On the day of the exam, they enter a room, draw a slip of paper called a "tick-et" with two or three questions list-ed, and then have about 30 minutes

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Andrei D. Sakharov, spiritual father of Soviet dissidents throughout the 1970s, said Monday that he had been invited by Foreign Ministry officials to give a news conference at the end of the draw a slip of paper called a "tickto prepare their oral responses.

Soviet adults said they could still recall the trepidation they felt as physicist who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his leadership in the schoolchildren in the months preceding the examination, the group studying and the lessons with tutors to improve their chances.

School officials and students said that many teachers have been supplementing obsolete textbooks. Monday with dissidents and Jews who have been refused permission to with class discussions of reliable emigrate.

historical information, being re-vealed for the first time in newspa-MOSCOW - The Soviet Union per and magazine articles, television programs and films.

"Our old textbook has one parawere scheduled to begin Monday. graph on Stalin." a ninth-grader until textbooks can be brought up said. "It said simply that he was a leader who had some problems."

There have been classes, for example, about Nikolai I. Bukharin, the revolutionary leader crased dents said they had been informed from history books by Stalin and about two weeks ago by the State recently rehabilitated by Mr. Gor-

Everything depends on the who has the inclination to examine what is going on, who agrees with books could be rewritten. The decision was also published in the nost will find a way to teach this newspaper Uchitelskaya Gazeta, or new information to students. Such a teacher will find material." But such progressive classes are

rect information," said Yevgeny S. not uniform, and some parents Topaler, the director of School No. were still being denied an accurate lesson in history. One mother said tions that were given before are she had nightly conversations with already outdated. We know much her 14-year-old son, to ensure that more today than we did, and until he would know "a true history." new books can be written, this is since his teacher still abided by the New textbooks, currently being

prepared, will correct not only omissions and mistakes in Soviet 29 in central Moscow, visited Monday morning by the first lady, Nan- tion of world history in general.

the mother of a student in French Instead, the students said, this School No. 18 in the Svedlovsky year they had only 12 questions on section in northern Moscow. "Until new textbooks can be written, it cow summit talks. is better not to test our children in

dissidents were disagreeable.



A Russian woman kisses Nancy Reagan's hand after the first lady visited the grave of Boris Pasternak, the author of "Doctor Zhivago."

Namibians See Hope for Independence

By James Brooke

CABUTA, Angola - In coming days, when evening settles over the plank cabins and thatched huts in the hills here. Namibian exiles will gather around their shortwave radios, straining to follow crackling and fading reports from the Mos-

One regional issue on the summit agenda is a peace plan that trades

SUMMIT BRIEFS

make Stolichnaya vodka. Mr. Yamnikov says he hopes to whet American

tastes with an experimental new "supervodka."

No production or sales restrictions apply to the export of Stolichnaya, which is billed as "the only authentic Russian vodka available in the

volume of vodka available for domestic consumption. The biggest market

MOSCOW (UPI) - President Ronald Reagan said Monday that he

was comfortable meeting with dissidents in the Soviet Union because he

Mr. Reagan quickly added that he did not mean to imply the foreign

"I don't mean that; you know what I mean," Mr. Reagan said. But the

Soviets Invite Sakharov to Meet Press

"I will certainly take up the invitation," said Mr. Sakharov, the nuclear

campaign for human rights. "It is a very positive thing." He said he had been telephoned by a ministry official after he had told foreign journalists seeking interviews that he could not see them all.

Mr. Sakharov said the news conference would be at the Foreign

Ministry press center on June 3, the day after President Ronald Reagan

leaves Moscow. He said he had not been invited to Mr. Reagan's meeting

A Presidential Slip of the Tongue

Soviets Aim 'Supervodka' at U.S.

of South-West Africa, the South city in southern Angola protected African-administered territory by anti-aircraft batteries. widely known as Namibia.

"We hope that the talks will enable Namibians to go back home," said Simon Kaukungwa, director of the Cabuta refugee camp.

As white rule has endured, the numbers of black Namibians fleeing into exile has grown. Today, nearly 10 percent of Namibia's black population of one million lives in exile -- 69,000 in camps in Angola, 5,000 in Zambia and an unknown number, perhaps 10,000, enrolled as fighters for the South-West Africa People's Organization, a guerrilla group fighting for inde-

MOSCOW (AP) — While Soviet authorities wage a domestic war against rampant alcoholism, they are giving Vladimir A. Yamnikov their official blessing to perfect a "supervodka" for export to American At a dormitory in Cabuta, Jo-seph Fanuel, 15, said he and a friend bicycled to Angola last year to get an education and to escape the violence of South African occupying soldiers.

> The South-West Africa People's Organization does not hold any territory in Namibia. According to the South African military, the number of attacks by the group peaked in 1980 at 1.175 and later dropped by half. In recent years, South African military spokesmen boasted of about 700 "kills" a year of the guer-

To stay out of reach of the South Africans, the guerrillas located

the withdrawal of Cuban troops 280 kilometers (175 miles) north of The South Africans maintain from Angola for the independence the Namibian border in Lubango, a that they are winning the war

But on two occasions in February, South African jets pierced the radar net by racing up river beds at low altitude. The jets bombed the camps and returned unscathed to

In the bloodiest South African attack, 612 Namibians were killed in 1978 at a guerrilla-run refugee camp in Cassinga, an Angolan min-ing town 280 kilometers from the Namibian border. Because of the attack, the guer-

rillas moved noncombatants to this site in Angola's remote central highlands, 970 kilometers north of the nearest South African air base. Today, 84 percent of Cabuta's population of 45,000 refugees are women and children.

Namibia's independence may still be far off. Some refugees fear that their cause will be betrayed in the closed-door diplomacy at Mos-

All month, American, Angolan, Cuban, South African and Soviet diplomats have worked on a peace package for Angola and Namibia. eliminating state economic plan-Under the accord, all 40,000 Cuban ning altogether as a way to accelertroops in Angola would go home in ate reform, the Communist Party a phased withdrawal that would be newspaper Prayda disclosed Monmatched by a phased withdrawal of South African control over Namib-

But South Africa has shown little eir command and training bases interest in leaving Namibia

(Continued from Page 1)

return of this monastery signals a willingness to return to believers the thousands of other houses of worship which are now closed. boarded up, or used for secular

Bonn Reports AIDS Deaths

BONN - A total of 881 people have died of AIDS in West Germany, the government said Monday. It also reported 2,052 known cases

of acquired immune deficiency

syndrome, twice the number re-

corded in March 1987.

SUMMIT: Reagan Renews Plea Addressing a group of bearded monks and church leaders dressed in traditional black robes, Mr. Rea- ed by Stalin remains seriously disgan cited the words of Mr. Solzhe-

> Central Russia," he said, reading from a Solzhenitsyn work, "you begin to understand the secret of the pacifying Russian countryside." "It is the churches. They lift their

> belltowers - graceful, shapely, all different - high over mundane timber and thatch."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn. who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, was forced into exile in 1974 and now lives in Vermont.

against the guerrillas, although they fear that if elections are held in Namibia. the rebel group would

With South Africa publicly opposed to Namibian independence some Namibians fear that Angola will be tempted to make a separate peace with South Africa.

To date, all the other sides Angola, Cuba, the Soviet Union and the United States — publicly insist on independence for Namib-

Angola's president, José Eduardo dos Santos, has said the independence of Namibia is central to any regional peace package.

Pravda Reports **Call to Eliminate State Planning**

MOSCOW - Soviet leaders have discussed the possibility of

in a startlingly candid review of the pros and cons of the stateplanned economy, Pravda said that Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and his deputies had ordered measures to trim the powers of the planning bureaucracy. But. Pravda said, although the

centralized planning system creattorted and economic reforms are nitsyn in calling for a renewal of off to a rocky start, the authorities religious faith in the Soviet Union.
"When you travel the byroads of decided against doing away entirely with state control over produc-

"Some economists propose giving production collectives full autonomy." Pravda said. It added that the issue had come up in a discussion of "state orders," production requirements handed down from above to enterprises now under pressure to pay their own way without state subsidies. Sixty percent of industry began operating on that basis from January.

Deposed Soviet Aide, Yeltsin, Says Ligachev Should Be Dismissed

By David Remnick

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW -- Boris N. Yeltsin. who was dismissed from the Kremlin leadership last year after making a controversial speech criticizing his more conservative colleagues, said Monday that the ideology chief, Yegor K. Ligachev, was "slowing down" the pace of reform and should be dispussed. reform and should be dismissed.

Mr. Yeltsin, the former Moscow party chief, met separately with correspondents from CBS and the British Broadcasting Corporation and both times attacked Mr. Ligachev, the No. 2 figure in the Soviet

Mr. Yeltsin denied that, contrary to some reports, he had spoken out in his speech to a Central Committee meeting last October against Raisa Gorbachev, the wife of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

He did, however, say that he had criticized Mr. Ligachev directly in

the speech.
"I have to say it straight," Mr.
Yeltsin said to the BBC, and went on to say that Mr. Ligachev was "one of the opponents of issues of change in social justice."

Asked by CBS about Mr. Liga-

chev, Mr. Yeltsin paused dramatically, took a deep breath, and then said: "In his words and speeches you can't find any opposition, but we all know [Mr. Ligachev's] style of work - not to be working acively for reform. His style is the Stalinist command economy."

Mr. Yeltsin said that without

Mr. Ligachev, the Communist Party would have progressed more economically "and we would have had more democratization."

The BBC interviewer asked Mr. Yeltsin whether he thought Mr. Ligachev could remain in the Politbu-

Mr. Yeltsin said: "It is up to the Central Committee. But, of course. it would be possible to develop the process more actively with some-

one else in that post. Pressed on whether he believes Mr. Ligachev should be removed. ept. 15. 1987:1

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Mr. Yelisin replied, "Yes." The interviews were an extraordinary event in the evolution of

Soviet political discourse. Politicians in the Soviet Union rarely, if ever, speak publicly about their differences. Confronting succession subjects with Western correspon-

dents is unheard of.

Mr. Yeltsin, who had given an interview to the German edition of the Moscow News earlier this year and spoke briefly with a reporter from The Washington Post at the May Day parade, almost certainly had permission from Mr. Gorbachev to meet with CBS and BBC. In his interview with The Post

last week, Mr. Gorbachev denied serious rifts between himself and Mr. Ligachev, calling such reports inventions of the Western press.

But that interview was for do-mestic. as well as for foreign, con-sumption. Mr. Yeltsin, who was-once Mr. Gorbachev's lightening rod in the Politburo, spoke openly on the issue, and there were no reports of the interviews on the television news Monday night. Jonathan Sanders, a Columbia

University professor of Soviet polities who accompanied the CBS team to Mr. Yeltsin's office for the interview, said: "If you read the tea leaves, Mr.

Yeltsin is saying. Throw the rascals out and start with Mr. Ligachev.' He's saying they don't need an old-style Stalinist bureaucrat like Yegor Ligachev.



President Reagan talking Monday with Abe Stolar, an American who went to the Soviet Union in the 1930s and wants to leave.

DISSIDENTS: Talk of Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

important as a symbol," said Alexander Podrabinek, who was imprisoned in the 1970s for his role in revealing the use of the Soviet psychiatry against political dissidents. "It gains us some recognition abroad. But it won't be a concrete

During the event, with its speeches and silver tea pitchers, its formal flags and simple cookies, and its odd juxtaposition of grim-

faced U.S. Secret Service men and restless, fractious children in party dress, what seemed most important was the moment of contact itself. Across from the president was Lev Timofeyev, editor of an unofficial journal and head of a humanrights monitoring group; Tatyana Ziman, a Jew who has been trying to emigrate for years; the Reverend Modris Plate, a Latvian Lutheran

attempts to join his American wife. and Vyacheslav Chornovil. a Ukrainian human-rights campaigner.
Shortly after the president sat down, Mr. Timofeyev leaned forward to tell the president:

minister: Pyatras Pakenas, a Lithu-

anian who has been rebuffed in his

told my 11-year-old daughter that 1 was the president's right-hand man in unleashing a new world war." Mr. Reagan laughed as Mr. Timofeyev added, "I never imagined being with President Reagan on his

"When I was arrested, the KGB

right hand." Mr. Reagan said: "I came here hoping to do what I could to give you strength. Yet, I already know that it is you who have strengthened me, you who have given me a message to carry back.

"While we press for human rights through diplomatic chan-

risking your jobs, your homes, your

Near the close of his speech, he quoted the last poem written by the 19th-century Russian poet Alexander Pushkin:

"It is time, my friend, it is time." Afterwards, Father Gleb Ya-kunin, one of the three speakers at the event, commented:

"We saw from the forthright words of the president that human rights for him is not simply a formality but that it really touches his

Among those seated at Mrs. Nancy Reagan's table was a Lithuanian nationalist, Nijole Sadunaite, whom the president has publicly

At the table of Secretary of State George P. Schultz sat Petro Roman, a Ukrainian activist who was freed from labor camp a week ago and told not to come here. Jews who have been denied exit visas to Israel were the most heavily

represented dissident cause. Among those in attendance were two from Leningrad, Roald Zilichyonik and Yevgeni Lein, who also were earlier warned by Soviet security agents that they should not travel to Moscow for the event.

Yuli Kosharovsky, a radio electronics engineer who lost his job when he applied to emigrate in 1971. gave the most cautionary of the three dissident speeches.

The government continues to deny us the right to learn and teach our national language or to have access to the riches of our culture," he said. "With the entire Jewish" population in this country, there is only one Orthodox rabbi. There is no Hebrew school."

Two of the Jews present, Inna Uspenskaya and David Shvartsnels, you press with your very lives, day in, day out, year after year, hunger strikes.

ASSESS: A Missionary's Dream

(Continued from page 1)

stricting travel in and out of the U.S.S.R., your economy will be Mr. Reagan's emphasis on human limited in its ability to be part of the world economy.

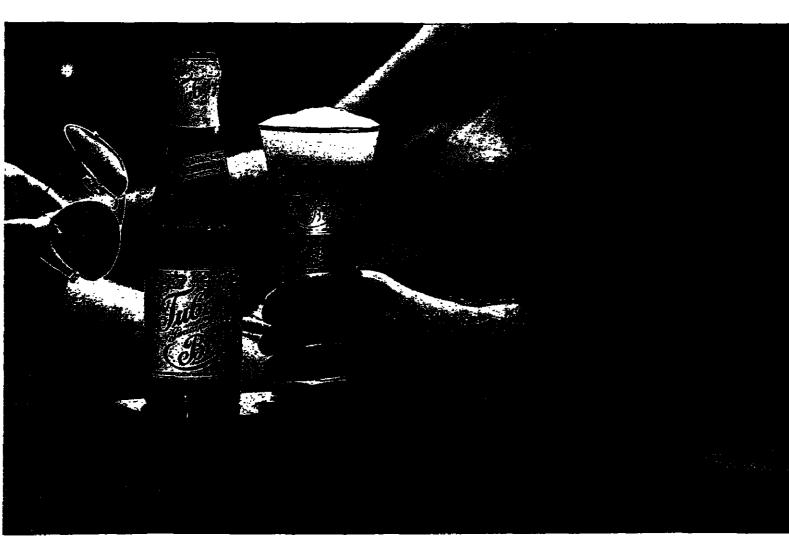
The president has been rather frank in conceding the importance of political pressure in his human rights policy,

In an interview for Soviet television taped last week, he pointed out that one in eight Americans had origins in Eastern Europe and that television evangelist, Moscow is

if they feel "the country of their

ancestry" is being mistreated. rights. Arms control has long been the centerpiece of Soviet-U.S. relations, and both countries had hoped to cap the Moscow summit with the signing of a treaty reducing long-range strategic weapons.
When that pact could not be completed in time, human rights expanded to fill the vacuum.

For Mr. Reagan, the supreme "those people can rise up and op-pose" any Soviet-U.S. agreements career.



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is now led by Jan P. Sysse, can re-establish cooperation with the Christians and the Center

Party, the three will not present a credible alternative government and the way may be open for Labor to divide the right and rule. Norway's international relations are domi-

nated by its membership in the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization, its proximity to the Soviet Union, with which it has a common border in the far north, and the future of its economic

Mrs. Brundtland must deal with a certain

amount of restiveness among party activists,

who want the country to adopt non-nuclear

policies, such as banning nuclear-armed war-ships from Norway and establishing a formal-

ized Nordic nuclear-free zone (the Nordic

countries are already de facto nuclear-free).

These policies, however, are incompatible with Norway's NATO obligations. However, Mrs. Brundtland, whose own

pro-NATO credentials have never been in

doubt, appears to have the party firmly under

For many Norwegians, the long-standing

THE DECISION in the 1950s not to

permit foreign troops to be stationed

on Norwegian territory has its draw-

backs for those countries, notably

and massive Soviet naval buildup in the Kola

peninsula makes NATO essential. As one of the few members that has lived up to NATO's 1979 call for a 3 percent increase in military spending. Norway generally stands in high regard with NATO.

the United States, that are committed to rein-

force Norway in case of trouble. Norway does

permit equipment to be stored for reinforcing

troops, but, as part of its policy of "defense and

reassurance" (reassurance to the Soviet Union that it does not plan to attack the Russians), these bases are sited in mid-Norway, which is

not where the incoming troops would be oper-

The outstanding issue in relations with the

Soviet Union is the question of a line of divi-

sion into economic zones in the Barents Sea. No progress has been made on this matter. The

Norwegians were disappointed that, having

agreed to a compromise line of division with

Sweden in the Baltic in January, the Soviets

were not prepared to budge from their position

relations with Western Europe.

Norway: Trying Times

IN THE NEWS

Sept. 15, 1987: Labor Party Loses Seats in Elections

In a setback to the minority government of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Labor Party loses seats in local and regional elections. The far-right Progress Party wins 12.2 percent of the vote, up from 6.2 in the 1983 local elections and 4.6 percent in the 1985 cannot be action. in the 1985 general election.

March 11: Wage Legislation Sparks Large Protests



The government of Prime Minister Brundtland introduces stiff legislation limiting pay increases for most workers over the next year to one krone per hour. Thousands of workers in Oslo and 10 other cities stage strikes to protest the imposed labor

April 22: Norway Extends Oil Restriction Policy

A week ahead of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meetings in Vienna, Norway says it will extend a voluntary 7.5 percent reduction in the planned growth of its petroleum output until the end of this year. Norway, Western Europe's second biggest oil producer after Britain, is not a member of OPEC, but last year it began voluntary cutbacks to support the 13nation cartel's efforts to boost oil prices.

May 4: Nuclear Ingredient Reported Diverted

Norway says that a significant amount of "heavy water." a key ingredient in the manufacturing of nuclear weapons is missing and appears to have been diverted into the international black market for such materials. A spokesman from the Norwegian Foreign Ministry said the diversion appeared to be a result of an international conspiracy involving a West German company.

A Process of Adjustment

Economic, Political Shocks Prompt New Questions

Rise of far right may transform political scene.

By Hilary Barnes

SLO - Norway is creaking and groaning under pressures of funda-mental change. Political upheaval is threatened in the parliamentary election of September 1989 by the rise of the populist, far-right Progress Party. The economy is being forced to adjust to the country's status as a major producer of oil and gas from the North Sea and to the switchback ride inflicted by fluctuating oil prices. And impor-tant decisions about Norway's place in the international community lie ahead, especially the question of whether to join the European

The political establishment was shocked by an April opinion poll that gave Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labor Party 27 percent of the vote, down from 40.8 percent in the 1985 election; the Conservatives 21.4 percent, down from 30.4 percent, and the Progress Party 23.5 percent, up from only 3.1 percent in

The Progress Party is led by Carl L Hagen 43, a television personality. The April poll result was widely attributed to the TV exposure

he gained when the party's annual congress was held just before the survey was taken. Mr. Hagen's populist mixture includes a general denunciation of the establishment poli-ticians for incompetence and time-serving, and a demand for a more restrictive policy on refugees (an influx of refugees from the Middle East and Iran in 1986 and 1987 has upset the ethnocentric Norwegians). He also wants a

tougher line on crime and big tax reductions.

These points have considerable appeal to blue-collar workers, traditional supporters of the Labor Party. The ruling party, however, has become increasingly dominated by the

employees of the vast public sector.

A major scandal in the past year also played into the hands of Mr. Hagen last year, when massive cost overruns were uncovered at the state-owned oil company Statoil's most presti-



gious project - a new crude storage terminal and extended refinery at Mongstad on the west

and extended refinery at Mongstad on the west coast. Latest figures now put that overrun at over \$1.3 billion.

The country's acute economic problems, caused by the fall in oil prices since 1985, have also helped Mr. Hagen. The crisis has hit many Norwegians hard, since home purchases are largely financed with variable-interest loans from banks. Piging interest rates have caused a from banks. Rising interest rates have caused a sharp rise in personal bankruptcies.

A statutory wage policy, limiting wage increases this year to 5 percent (including wage drift and carry-over from 1987) and disallowing plant-level wage negotiations until next

servatives and the two small non-Socialist parspring, was imposed by Mrs. Brundtland's govrnment in March.

The policy was implemented with the con-sent of LO, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, and was seen as essential if wage inflation was to be brought under control after hourly wage costs increased 14 percent last year. (Half of the increase was caused by a reduction in working hours).

Mr. Hagen has denounced the wage policy, calling it the kind of policy that one might have expected in Mussolini's Italy in the 1930s.

Mrs. Brundtland's government took office in May 1986, when the three-party coalition of outcome of next year's election unpredictable, former Prime Minister Kaare Willoch's Con-However, unless the Conservative Party, which

ties, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party, both largely based on a rural vote, resigned. The Willoch government was defeated on a tax issue by a coalition of Labor and the Progress Party. (There is no right of dissolution in the Storting, or parliament, for which elections are held every four years). Although Mrs. Brundtland does not have a

ajority, she has proved adept at playing off the Conservatives against the small parties and is set to remain in office until the next election.

Leading politicians in most parties are unhappy with the fact that the country is not a The rise of the Progress Party has made the

on the Barents Sea.

Continued on page 8

Seeking a Correction

Jolt From Declining Oil Prices S. Talk of Hope In Leaves Economy With a Hangover

By Henry Henriksen

SLO — Three years after tumbling oil prices ended the money supply bonanza and the private overconsumption of Norwegians, the country is still fighting an economic hangover, and it still has a long way to go before economic imbalances can be corrected.

Norway faces considerable challenges. A gap has emerged between what it produces and what it uses. For a number of years, industries exposed to competition have seen only a mod-est increase in production, an increase that is too small for the economy to tolerate low oil

prices over a long period.

Increases in prices and costs in the 1980s have been more rapid than in the countries with which Norway competes. In the 1985-1987 period, strong private consumption con-tributed to a serious deterioration in the balance of payments.

The oil price jolt turned a surplus on the current account balance of 27 billion kroner (34.5 billion) in 1985 into a deficit of 33 billion kroner in 1986 and 32 billion kroner last ye For 1988, revised figures show a deficit of 24 billion kroner.

The economy is still subject to excessive pressure, but Gunnar Berge, the minister of fmance in the minority Labor government that succeeded a Conservative-led coalition government two years ago, said that the situation is

Reflecting this improvement, the central bank cut its key interest rate at the beginning bank cut its key interest rate at the beginning of May to 13.3 percent from 13.8 percent amid signs that the country's problems with high costs and trade imbalance could be receding. Mr. Berge noted that people were beginning to understand that far-reaching and very seri-

ous problems must be overcome. There are signs that the economy will be back on track by 1990-91," he said in an

Rising taxes but only moderate cuts in the growth of public spending are among his remelies for economic recovery.

However, his policy is sharply criticized by the conservative opposition, which wants real tax cuts and lower public spending. It says that increased public spending means that the Labor government cuts the share of the total resources that should help industries exposed to competition.

The opposition has also attacked an income policy settlement that was accepted by the trade unions only after the government offered to lower the pension age from 67 to 65 years. A critical issue is the extremely high interest rates, which vary between 14.5 percent and 16

percent for first priority mortgage loans. The Conservatives and other non-Socialists say that, as long as Labor does not want to carry out necessary economic steps, the inter-

est rates will remain high. Mr. Berge says that no new credit restrictions or taxes are planned for 1988 because steps already taken over the last two years

appear to have been effective They include a significant squeeze, affecting financial and credit policies as well as the



Mr. Berge, left, and Gro Harlem Brundtland at a news conference.

Finance Minister Gunnar Berge anticipates recovery by 1990-1991.

income policy cooperation with the labor

Mr. Berge pointed out that, after a dramatic 20 percent increase in private consumption between 1984-1986, consumption went down by 2 percent last year and was expected to be cut by another 2 percent this year.

Trade figures, excluding oil, rigs and ships, showed falling imports and rising exports. While exports stagnated between 1984-1986 and imports rose by 40 percent, exports rose by 25 percent between 1986-1988 while imports

Daily oil production is over one million barrels. The value rose from 56.9 billion kroner last year to an estimated 57.5 billion kroner this year. Rising production compensated for a price of \$18.50 per barrel last year to \$16.20

In 1985, oil constituted 40 percent of the export earnings and 20 percent of the state revenues. Last year, lower prices and a lower dollar brought oil revenues down to 18.1 bilbion kroner, or 7 percent of the total revenues, while the 1988 figures were 12.3 billion kroner and 5 percent, respectively.

A major problem is an extreme shortage of labor and costs. The fact that the government

will maintain high growth in the public sector will increase the pressure, experts said.

The unemployment rate has varied between 1.5 percent and 2 percent. In the Oslo area, it is even down to 0.2 percent.

Last year the public sector absorbed half of the employment growth, cutting access of la-bor for market-orientated activities. Figures also showed that profitability of export-related and investment projects were declining.

Wage drifts, made possible because of the tight labor market, have for years been a major cost problem in the fight by Norwegian industries to retain markets.

This spring, however, the labor unions agreed on an incomes policy settlement, which was voted into law by parliament. Under it, wage drifts are banned and any increase beyoud 5 percent is illegal, except minor adjustments for special low-bracket groups.

The government aims to lower the consumer price index to 5 percent this year from 8.1 percent last year. But Mr. Berge's fight against inflation received a serious setback when the March index jumped 1.4 percent from February's index.

This means that from March to December, the index can only rise 1.6 percent. Experts say this is wishful thinking.

A combination of the new wage law, falling domestic demands, rising oil prices and the high interest rate explain why the Norwegian krone remains firm, silencing rumors of a possible devaluation.

HENRY HENRIKSEN is a journalist based in

1987 Financial Highlights

In 1987 two companies joined forces to form one of Norway's largest industrial enterprises.

In their first year Aker and Norcem together

* a 35% increase in sales to NOK 13 021 million

* a 17% increase in income (after financial items) to NOK 474 million

* a 20% increase in earnings per share to NOK 10.61

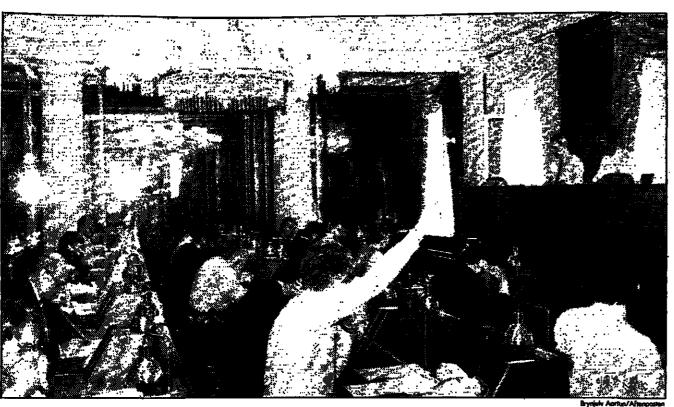
During the year, the group continued to expand in its principal areas of business which include the production of cement and heavy building materials, civil engineering and construction, offshore construction and services as well as property development.

The merger with Norema, Scandinavia's largest producer of furnishings and fittings, and the acquisition of Norwegian Contractors, a world leader in offshore concrete structures, are important developments in the group's activities.

In 1988 the group has continued to focus on a greater international involvement in the cement and concrete industry by joint venture acquisitions in the USA and of Castle Cement in the UK.

Now, with a new name, Aker a.s is going from strength to strength in Norway, the European Community — and the world.





Trading at the bourse in Oslo.

Bourse Shows Cautious Revival

Special to the IHT

OSLO - A strange blend of liberalization and tighter restrictions is changing the face of Norway's stock market, amid signs of a limited recovery from its slump at the time of the world shares crash.

The Oslo exchange made some of the best gains of any stock market during last year's boom, with prices repeatedly hitting record highs during the normally sleepy summer

But the October crash drove prices down and discouraged foreign investors, who accounted for at least one-fifth of total turnover before the slide. The computer maker Norsk Data, a leading blue chip stock, lost 75 percent of its value in five months.

A gloomy price outlook for Norway's vital North Sea oil, high industrial costs and inflation coupled with a sizeable foreign trade deficit compounded the feeling that Oslo was a market to avoid at any costs.

The picture now has changed to some degree, with a sustained rally of several weeks and the all-share index hovering around the 300-point mark for the first time since Novem-

"There has been a feeling that the market may have been oversold in places and there is some guarded optimism about the economic outlook," said Alison Brady, a Nordic analyst

Ms. Brady and other analysts cited a wage control law introduced by Norway's minority Labor government, rallies on bigger world share markets and improved prospects for firmer oil prices as elements that had improved

"Foreign investors are coming back into the market now, but only in selected, top-traded stocks," Ms. Brady said. "They're very cautious and will only deal in areas where liquidity is good. They're not likely to provide the impetus they gave the market last year. Norway's economy is not out of the woods yet."

The cautious revival has come just as the Oslo bourse is undergoing changes that are aimed at bringing it into line with more mod-ern world markets and less subject to frequent allegations of insider trading.

"It's a curious set of reforms by most standards, said an Oslo-based analyst who asked not to be identified. "There's elements of government regulation combined with liberalization seen in recent years on other exchanges."

The Norwegian parliament is expected to pass a tough law governing share trading and the exchange within the next few weeks.

First proposed last summer, the law will allow the Finance Ministry to write the stock exchange rules and appoint its board members. It will also increase the penalty for insider

Brokers have welcomed the government's initiative as necessary to clean up the exchange's unruly image. "It's a small market and subject to being rumor-driven," Ms. Brady

said. "This law is to be welcomed." On the side of liberalization, the Oslo exchange switched from the old-fashioned auction system to continuously updated electronic trading in March - a measure which greatly

"It's worked very smoothly so fat," said the bourse spokesman, Roy Halvorsen. "It creates a more efficient, professional market, and it's also a step toward cleaning up the exchange's image.

The electronic trading system has boosted liquidity, with all deals — both on and off the exchange floor -- reported within five minutes. Trading hours also have been extended in

the 150-year-old exchange, which has room for 40 brokerage houses and 80 brokers. Transfer of share ownership will be guaranteed by the independent Verdipapirsentraien, an electronic clearing house, within four days.
Options trading, which has grown into a vast

market in neighboring Sweden but which has been largely mistrusted and ignored by authorities in Norway, also looks set to become a reality soon on the Oslo exchange.

Last month, the Finance Ministry produced long-awaited guidelines for options which have yet to be approved by parliament.

Despite Alliances, Autonomy On Oil Is Jealously Guarded

By Felicity Goodall

SLO — The presence of a Norwegian observer at a joint meeting between members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and seven oil-producing countries from outside the organization may have been a break with past practice, but it did not signal an end to Norway's cherished autonomy

Norway has cooperated with OPEC since the present Labor government came into power in May 1986. A current decision to observe a 7.5-percent production cut accounts for a reduction of 85,000 barrels a day.

Oil Minister Arne Ocien has stressed many times that Norway took this measure, which can be halted at short notice, only on the understanding that OPEC's own attempts to stabilize prices should be successful.

Mr. Oeien walks a tightrope between an increasingly cozy relationship with OPEC and a seat on the board of the Western nations' International Energy Agency, which was set up in the wake of the energy crisis that followed the 1973 Middle East war.

In fact, Norway's observer at the Vienna oil meeting in April traveled on to Paris to a board meeting of the IEA, which is made up of 21 of the 24 members of the Organization for Eco-nomic Cooperation and Development. The only major OECD state outside the IEA is

The non-OPEC countries attending the Vienna meeting were Mexico, Egypt, Angola, Malaysia, China, Oman and Colombia. Apart from Colombia, they said they would cut their production by 5 percent during May and June if OPEC agreed to join their effort to whittle down the global oil glut and shore up prices. Norway's IEA membership, like its coopera-tion with OPEC, is not unconditional.

For instance, it does not automatically comply with IEA contingency plans in the event of a crisis. Instead, a decision on Norway's stance

would be taken by the government.

As IEA members realize, there is no danger of Norway actually becoming a member of

In fact, closer cooperation might be seen as a menace to Norway's independent stance. For the minority Labor government, this could amount to political suicide.

Although Norway's current production cut is effective until June 30, the government took the trouble to announce four days before the Vienna meeting that it would be continued into the second half of 1988.

This enabled the Norwegian representative to travel to Vienna with an up-to-date account

being bullied into them by OPEC.

Conversely, it showed that Norway had not been influenced by pressure from the United States, which was lobbying non-OPEC producers to prevent cooperation with OPEC.

Standing as it now does on the center stage of world oil politics, with more than just a walk-on part, Norway has come a long way in the last 26 years.

take measures to stabilize crude prices without industrial scandal, his successor, Harald Norbeing bullied into them by ODEC vik, has had the unenviable task of picking up the pieces and reorganizing the company. But Mr. Norvik said recently that the project was "under control," although commission of the refinery will be delayed six months until May of next year. The Mongstad project is central to Statoil's development as "a fully integrated oil company." Critics have said that refinery capacity could have been hired in [nion

By Felicia

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Norway's oil minister walks a tightrope between an increasingly cozy relationship with OPEC and a seat on the board of the Western nations' International Energy Agency.

In the fall of 1962, a now legendary delega-tion came from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to

Phillips Petroleum Co. had decided there night be untapped oil reserves off Norway.
Phillips contacted the only Norwegian the company's executives had ever heard of, Trygve Lie, the former United Nations secretary general.
Their interest was met with disbelief.

It was a skepticism echoed by many. One

geologist said he would happily drink all the oil likely to be found off the Norwegian coast.

Today, Norway puts out over 1 million barrels a day. Oil and gas now account for one fifth of the gross national product and nearly half of Norway's exports, making them the cornerstone of the economy.

When the first major find, Ekofisk, was discovered in late 1969, Norwegians muttered darkly that "where there's oil there's trouble." No doubt many had forgotten that sentiment until last August, when massive cost overruns were uncovered at the state-owned oil company Statoil's most prestigious project -a new crude storage terminal and extended refinery at Mongstad on the west coast. Latest figures now put that overrun at over \$1.3 billion.

The scandal felled one of the country's most rominent industrial figures, Arve Johnson, Statoil's president, who tendered his resigna-

tion in November.

neighboring Sweden for a mere \$300 million. As a young oil nation, Norway is naturally anxious to build an independent infrastructure. This is evident, too, in Mr. Oeien's desire to retain three Norwegian oil companies. Apart from Statoil, Norsk Hydro A/S and

Saga Petroleum A/S are the other Norwegian players on the country's continental shelf. Two years ago, merger talks were held with several foreign oil companies because of finan-cial troubles at Saga. But the company held out and, with the help of creative and clever accounting, registered record profits in a massive

turnaround for 1986. But Saga's future as an oil company hangs on the Snorre project. Some analysts have declared that the project should be postponed until the price of crude reaches \$25.

The Petroleum Directorate has downgraded the Snorre field's reserves by some 26 percent, and even Norsk Hydro, a partner in the field, has recommended that it be delayed.

When Mr. Oeien announced that Snorre would go to the head of a line of projects waiting to start up in the Norwegian North Sea, he admitted it was risky. "But I can live with that risk," he said. "If we.

delay it any longer then Saga will be killed as an oil company and will just be a financial

FELICITY GOODALL, a journalist based in Oslo, is a correspondent for McGraw Hill and the Sunday Times of London.

As Europe Opens Markets, Norwegian Bankers Watch, Worry restoring profits in its basic bank-ing business. The loan portfolio

one's By Hilary Barnes

SLO - Last year's financial problems have become political ones this year, with the ruling Labor Party reviving a plan to "democratize" the banks.

'Nineteen-eighty-seven turned out to be a very difficult year," according to the opening sentence norske Creditbank (DnC), Nor-

way's largest commercial bank. The Norwegian bankers are worrying about the impact on their operations of the liberalization of trade in financial services

disappointed when Finance Minister Gunnar Berge told them to ·drop any ideas about mergers between the larger banks. He said that competition among Norwegian banks is what counts, not whether they are able to compete internationally as well.

Norwegian isolationism also stopped a bid to build up a Nordic insurance group with the muscle giants.

Sweden's biggest insurer, Skandia, made an agreed bid for 25 percent of the shares in Norway's

second biggest insurance compa-

ny, Vesta. But Skandia had to drop the bid when the Storting, or parliament, approved legislation restricting the foreign holding in Norwegian financial service companies to 10 percent.

Foreigners can buy over 50 percent, which counts as a direct investment, but the foreign-owned company can only buy "unre-stricted," that is open for sale to foreigners, shares in Norwegian companies and they can only buy real estate after obtaining govern-

DnC itself had a net loss of 1.23 billion Norwegian kroner (\$205 million) and a negative cash flow

All these Bonds having been sold, this announce-

ment appears as a matter of record only.

of 2.5 billion kroner, on a balance sheet total of 127 billion kroner.

The bank's chief executive, Leif Terje Loeddesoel, was forced to resign in January as a result. In 1986, the bank registered an unsatisfactory performance as well, and the bank inspectorate has criticized DnC for shortcomings in its control routines.

Under its new chief executive, Kristian Rambjoer, called in from a senior position in Aker, the industrial company, DnC has reversed Mr. Loeddesoel's program for diversifying the bank's opera-tions domestically and abroad. The bank is now concentrating on

year-end allocations on a balance sheet total of 104 billion kroner. Many smaller banks had an equally poor year. Of the bigger banks, only Bergen Bank showed a profit, although profits before year-end adjustments fell from 395 million kroner to 161 million kroner. Bergen Bank was the only one of the three big banks to pay a

> Six of the eight foreign banks in Norway made money last year.

Christiania Bank, the second

300 MILLION KTONET DELOR

largest bank, also recorded a hefty

bank and Chase Manhattan, and the securities portfolio are bewhich have very small operations ing reduced, foreign exchange in Norway. Manufacturers Hannover, with a balance sheet total of trading cut back and stringent 1.8 billion kroner, made 16 million profit targets have been imposed on branches. A quick return to profit is promised in the 1987 ankroner, making it the biggest of the foreign banks. nual report, but it does not say that this will happen this year. THE LOSSES by the banks

came from two main sources. DnC lost 959 ties trading, of which 301 million kroner arose from trading in Norwegian equities. Trading limits were not observed, and when Black Monday arrived, the bank was in trouble. Its former chief dealer in foreign equities is cur-rently on trial in Oslo on charges arising out of the losses sustained

The second source of losses were provisions to cover customer losses in a wide range of businessies. Shipping and the oil sector accounted for very little of the provisions, which were mainly for losses by manufacturing, trade and service industries. This has its parallels in many

other countries. Quantitative credit controls in Norway have gradually been abandoned, creating a much more competitive environment for banking.

tance of the authorities for political reasons to allow interest rates to rise, led to a very rapid expansion of credit. The banks concede now that in their bid for market shares they were much too gener-ous in lending to small businesses.

When falling oil prices turned a domestic boom into a severe recession, the banks were caught by surprise. So, too, were the politicians, who could not prevent interest rates from rising generally, al-

though they prevented the banks from raising rates on housing loans in step with the general increase. As a result, for several months at the end of last year, the banks were losing money on their housing loan portfolios.

This spring, the Labor Party returned to a plan to democratize the banks by placing shareholders' representatives in a minority of the governing "representative banks.

According to the proposal, emsentatives appointed by the government would, together, have a ployee representatives and repremajority. This is a modified version of a plan that was implemented at the end of the 1970s. (It was repealed by the non-Socialist majority in 1981). On that occasion, publicly appointed representatives alone were given a majority on bank councils, which was, therefore, a form of nationalization.

The new plan does not appear to have any chance of finding majority support in the Storting. It could probably only be imple-mented if Labor made gains in the 1989 election.

The banks are now being forced to make more money on their traditional domestic banking business, a point that the bank inspec torate has emphasized. This means that more services to customers carry direct charges and the margin between interest earned and interest paid, after narrowing for several years, will probably widen

A national charge card system is being introduced with the cooperation of commercial and savings banks. It should be in use all over the country by the end of 1989:

Changes Lie Ahead

Continued from page 7.

member of the EC. They are especially concerned that this isolates 🏴 them from participation in foreign policy cooperation among EC countries. However, with the com-pletion of the EC's internal market in 1902 n 1992, the economic issues strising from non-membership are also becoming of urgent interest.

It is widely assumed that by the 1990s Norwegians will be ready to agree to membership in the EC.

However, the dispute over membership in 1972, when it was rejected in a referendum, was so traumatic that the country is not likely to apply again for member-ship until there is a virtual consensus on the issue. That does not yet exist, and opinion polls continue to show a considerable, if reduced. majority against membership.

HILARY BARNES, a financial journalist based in Cape publishes a monthly report on business and economic developments in

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Changes

Unions and Employers: The 'Siamese Twins'

By Felicity Goodall

SLO — When thousands of industrial workers were locked out in April 1986, some analysts believed the action signaled the end of a traditionally cozy relationship between Norway's unions and employers.

But even the "Stor Konflikt," or great conflict, the country's worst labor dispute in 55 years involving 100,000 workers, failed to rupture strong ties in a society where class barriers are almost nonexistent.
And now, leaders of both the employers' and union
federations say that their relationship is closer than

before.

For example, given Norway's current economic difficulties, the two sides have agreed on the need for concrete measures to curb inflation.

An agreement limiting wage increases to 5 percent was concluded in February by the employers and the largest trade union federation after the unions insisted that the rest of the nation's work force should be subject to the same limit.

The agreement would have been unpalatable to the 300,000 affected under the employers union federa-tion agreement if it had not applied to the remainder of the 2.17-million work force. So it became the catalyst for government legislation this spring limiting all wage increases to 5 percent, the most severe conomic constraint since a 15-month wages and

price freeze imposed 10 years ago.

According to opinion polls, a majority of Norwegians favor the new measure.

"We can't speak for nonunion members but the parliament can, and the law has been passed by Parliament," said Oistein Gulbrandsen, research director of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, the Landsorganisasjonen i Norge.

"The point is that we wish to go along with a limit on wage growth so that in the longer term we can build up a more competitive industrial sector."

Neighboring Sweden was shocked, according to Olva Magnussen, director of Norway's Federation of

Employers.

"Essentially, the relationship between employers antagonistic, more and unions in Sweden is more antagonistic, more traditional," he said. "Sweden is much more feudal. In Norway this kind of collaboration and understanding has always been the case, there have never been deep class divisions, and our basic agreement on working conditions goes back to 1935.

"This is a small country, so small that you can see the minister at any time. It is essential to have a good working relationship with government, and that is particularly good with this present one."

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labor Party and the union federation are often described as the Siamese twins." Nowadays, the Labor Party is threatened by the Progress Party of Carl L Hagen who is seeking blue-

collar workers' support for his policies that include tightening controls on immigration. The Labor Party sprang from the federation not long after its formation in 1899. And the present

We will see an increase in because policy is directed toward reducing consumption.



minister of local government and labor until last

Mr. Gulbrandsen is himself a former undersecretary of state for consumer affairs and public administration. "The worker in Norway is used to having representatives in central positions in the government," Mr. Gulbrandsen said. "We in the trade union federation believe in trying to change society through parliamentary work, that is our way."

Unions outside the federation believe the relationship is unhealthy.

The president of the 165,000-strong Confederation of Vocational Unions, Jan Frederik Andersen-Gott, led a strike on March 11 to protest the "undemocratic" manner in which the wage freeze was agreed. Some 400,000 people took part.

We believe the law was necessary, but secret negotiations were going on last year about this," he

Above, workers at an aluminium plant. Left, Carl I. Hagen, leader of the Progress Party which seeks tighter controls on immigration, talks with workers.

said. "We were not involved in negotiations and it was a demonstration of power and arrogance. We had agreed that we would cooperate with the government to limit wage increases but we feel cheated. It was not fair play."

The "Siamese twins" have their roots in Norway's traditional heavy industries, usually based in outlying districts. In some of these areas, the unemployment rate stands at 7 percent or 8 percent whereas in Oslo it is only 0.4 percent. The national figure is 2

Kjell Stahl, head of Norway's Labor Directorate describes Norway as "an island of employment in a sea of unemployment" - the rest of Europe.

"My job is to provide manpower, but it is not there." he said. "The government has a policy of increasing employment in export earning sectors but many of these are capital intensive, not labor inten-

There are 12,000 registered vacancies but a report last year claimed there were 90,000 other jobs that were unfilled because employers knew they would not find the necessary skills among the available work force.

"We will see an increase in unemployment because policy is directed toward reducing consumption, which will mean less spending, less demand and therefore less demand for labor. Also because of a sort of mini crisis in banking and insurance we will see a decline there," said Mr. Stahl.

By the year 2010, Mr. Stahl thinks Norway will have an increasingly mature and diminishing work force trying to cope with the problems of a large land mass and growing welfare costs.

State Industry Tries To Regain Footing flects a decadelong dilemma for Norway. Despite efforts to build By Henry Henriksen

Plagued by Crises,

SLO — Norwegian industry is struggling to regain its footing after a year of spending scandals, high wage and production costs, low oil revenues and vows by the Labor minority government to cut subsidies to state industry.

Topping the list of crises is a 120 percent cost overrun by the state oil firm Statoil at its Mongstad refinery expansion project - Norway's biggest industrial scandal. The plant, just north of Bergen.

was to have been a showcase of domestic petroleum technology and Statoil's ticket to becoming a fully integrated oil firm, with re-fining and marketing operations backing its North Sea oil output.

Instead, it went 8 billion kroner (\$1.3 billion) over its original 6.8 billion kroner 1984 budget, becoming a household word for unbridled state spending.

A probe by a government-ap-pointed committee revealed a lack of managerial cost control, led to government investigations of Sta-toil and revived an old debate on what role, if any, the state should play in national industry.

The project will go ahead — it is to be completed next year — but Statoil recently conceded that the plant would never show a profit. Labor, with Mongstad fresh in the public mind, has announced

industry and initiate a gradual transition of state shares to private Norway last year channeled 1.4 billion kroner to state industry in either direct subsidies or loans, a

plans to trim subsidies to state

slight drop from the 1.7 billion kroner spent in 1986. But Finance Ministry officials say that 1988 subsidies will likely match the 1.3 billion kroner ad-

justed average over the last five years, when all funding is tallied at the end of the year. The battle to ease outlays to industry has focused on 80 percent state-owned Norsk Jernverk A/S, the country's biggest steel maker. (Its 1986 output was 360,000 tons of pig iron and 660,000 tons of

steel). It is slated to receive millions of kroner in state help this The government has decided to restructure its main its main iron ore mine, mill and smelting works at the town of Mo i Rana, near the Arctic Circle, shutting down 40

up manufacturing industries, capable of competing abroad, Norway remains largely a nation of primary industries - highly vulnerable to fluctuating commodity prices — with oil and gas exports replacing more traditional fish,

humber and mineral exports. Working against this goal are high wages and prices. Inflation, although easing, is still far higher than that of most of Norway's trade partners.

Industrialists have watched their traditional exports shrink, while domestic market shares give way to imports. Latest figures, however, have shown markedly improved trade results.

A December survey by the Federation of Norwegian Industries showed that a 5 percent drop in industrial investment is expected after a 20 percent drop last year. But economists said the figure

was too optimistic and predict a further 15-20 percent investment decline following the October stock market crash Some of the slack has been tak-

en up by the offshore industry, which brought a wave of new orders to shipyards during the oil industry's boom years in the

But high costs and a tight labor market have hampered their bid for foreign contracts and limited their activity mainly to the domestic oil fields. Norway has also met criticism

at home and abroad for lagging in its efforts to adapt to changing international markets, especially the European Community. The four million Norwegians re-

jected EC membership in a stormy 1972 referendum. But the government last year cautiously encouraged a new debate, partly from fear of losing export outlets to Western Europe as the EC completes its internal market in 1992. About 65 percent of Norway's

trade is with EC members. Despite signs of diminishing resistance to membership, the issue has failed to rouse a mostly indifferent pub-To guard against exclusion from the 320 million-member market,

some Norwegian companies are acquiring subsidiaries and production units with the EC. One such move was the pur-

chase last month by Aker Norcem A/S, an offshore engineering and construction group, of Cement Bastle, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto years of iron ore based production and threatening about 2,300 jobs. Zinc and Britain's second biggest The fight over Mo i Rana re- cement maker.

Manufacturers Struggle to End Dependency on Oil SLO - Manufacturing Companies have undertaken

way has risen by a modest 10 percent since 1980, a significantly lower rate than that of its European neigh-

The reason for the slow growth is the inflationary impact of the oil-related sector on costs in manmacturing, which has steadily lost market shares both abroad and at home since the early 1970s.

One of the main long-term goals of government economic policy is to create the conditions under which traditional manufacturing industry can expand, so that industry does not become completely dependent on orders from the offshore oil and gas business. Keeping Norwegian costs from getting too much out of line with other countries is crucial to this

Gas itself, used for power generation, may, however, provide an important basis for future industries, just as cheap hydroelectric power formed the basis for the industrialization of Norway by the power-intensive aluminium ferto alloy and pulp and paper industries early this century.

This prospect is still no more than a gleam in the eye of the industrialists. Meanwhile, Norsk Hydro is already using natural gas in the production of artificial fertilizers, of which it has become, through a series of acquisitions in Europe, the biggest European producer. Natural gas is also the basis of a substantial petrochemical industry, mostly owned by Statoil and Norsk Hydro.

Production of metals is domi-nated by Norsk Hydro and Elkem. Norsk Hydro is by far the biggest Norwegian producer of aluminium since the state's aluminium producer, Aardal Og Sunndal Verk, was merged with Norsk Hy-dro with effect from last year. The half-state-owned Norsk Hydro also produces other light metals, including magnesium.

Elkem, whose 1987 turnover was 7,59 billion kroner, is a major producer, in addition to alumininn, of ferro-alloys and silicon metal from plants in Norway and the United States and Canada where Elkem took over Union Carbide's silicon and ferro-alloy

divisions three years ago. Elkem's acquisition of the Union Carbide plants left it with a big debt financing burden during a period when the ferro-alloy marfets remained consistently weak. Its chief executive, Kaspar Kielland, resigned at the end of last year, acknowledging that he had lailed to meet profitability targets. After a recovery in metal prices in 1987 and this spring Elkem ex-pects a return to profitability in 1988 after two years of losses. Pulp and paper are another of Norway's traditional products. dominated by Saugsbrugsforening and Norske Skog, although Norway, with an output of about 2

million metric tons of pulp and 1.6

considerable restructuring.

million metric tons of paper, is the junior partner to the Swedish and Finnish paper-makers, which each produce four times as much paper

as Norway Norsk Data, the computer and data processing systems company, is the star among the newer Nor-wegian industries, but after a decade of rapid growth, Norsk Data ran into serious problems in 1987 when profits fell from 475 million to 235 million kroner and its share

price plunged. But the price recovered this spring in response to swift and determined action by the company to cut back loss-making ventures in the United States, India and France and to concentrate its

operations in its profitable mar kets, especially Scandinavia, Brit-

ain and West Germany. Norwegian companies have re-conded to the challenge posed by high Norwegian costs by undertaking considerable restructuring in the past three or four years, a process which has led to the formation of bigger units with more financial and market clout.

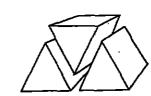
A major reorganization in the electro-technical industries took place when the biggest Norwegian-owned group, Elektrisk Bureau, was merged with Nordisk Elektrisk Brown Boveri following the ASEA-Brown Boveri merger last autumn. This created a Norwegian

group with 15,000 employees and vestments totaling 32 billion kro- between the offshore industries a turnover of over-10 billion kro-ner, double the amount invested in and other industries is likely, to ner, making it the second largest manufacturing industry in 1987, remain a dominating theme of innonoil-related manufacturing the battle to maintain a balance Orkla, both an investment com-

pany and metals and manufacturinterests, has come together with Borregaard, food processing and forest products.

Aker, formerly a major shipbuilder which now has property and offshore engineering interests, has joined forces with Norcem, monopoly cement producer and offshore group.

The engineering industries. among which Kvaerner is one of the biggest names, have become highly dependent on the level of tment activity in the offshore oil and gas industries. But the government is constantly trying to ensure that demand pressure from offshore investments does not cause the offshore-related industries to suck dry resources for the rest of the manufacturing sector. With offshore oil and gas inThis announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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KVÆRNER

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Country Look Is Fashionable In Urban U.S.

By Elaine Greene New York Times Service

NEW YORK —These days the word country means big business in American towns and cities. Country sells clothing and fabrics, groceries and restaurants, house plans and home furnishings that range from afghans to zinc-lined dry sinks.

The word country appeared in the title of 10 different home magazines displayed at a newsstand in Manhattan recently.

None of these country decorating magazines existed before 1978. when the current leader, Country Living, was introduced. Its circulation is now 1.7 million, and for five years it has been the fastest-growing major magazine in the United

What does this reveal about American taste today?

"Most people who are educated in this country have a sense that a



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farmhouse is cozy and homey and replete with solid moral values," said Arlene Kagle, a New York psychologist. "We think of it as full of good smells."

"A Reagan Republican and a confirmed back-to-the-farm hippie will both have good feelings about American country decorating," said Kagle. "Country decorating makes us feel right and righteous and deeply at home even if we are investment bankers working 18 hours a day. We may furnish our children's rooms this old-fashioned way even though we're not there to read them stories or bake them

Witold Rybczynski, a professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal, discusses Ralph Lauren's home furnishings collection in his 1986 book, "Home." The source of the Lauren look, the author says, is "the literary and cinematic imagination."

"An idea does not have to be accurate to be real," said Ryb-czynski. "One of the things I dislike about modern design is that it became too moralizing. All décor requires artifice; there's no such thing as natural décor. What is important is not to go over the line between decorating and stage setting, which can become uncomfortable."

house on Long Island and another your mood is stark, the warmth in rural Connecticut, is the found-envelopes you." ing editor of Country Living and the editor in chief of House Beautiful. "People embrace this look because they are reacting against Bauhaus modern and because with it they can express themselves," she says. "There are no rules. It is a

very forgiving style. Amateurs can pull it off, and it is affordable." Andrea Wilson is a labor arbitrator who lives with her husband, Fred, a banker and an artist, in a SoHo loft and a plain Long Island house attached to an old barn. She said of her country life: "I am a better person in wainscot."

American country is a broad and varied decorating style that gained momentum about 20 years ago. In this general category, three distinct substyles are seen. One is an Americanized English country look: sweet and soft, with flowery chintzes and spriggy ceramics. Another is clean, spare and modern,



Some aspects of the country style designs that are moving into American town and city dwellings.

with a strong component of Ameri-can folk art. The third is a look that is deliberately quaint and cluttered

Some country elements, like quilts and rag rugs, can be found in

any of the country looks. Many urban decorators have become proficient at country styling. William Diamond, a New York designer, said he has come to feel that no other kind of decorating cap-JoAnn Barwick, who owns a tures such a homeyness. Even if

Ronald Bricke, another Manhattan designer, said: "I never try to create period rooms in weekend houses, but I love the relaxed American country mix in such a setting. Part of it involves finding local pieces, or at least employing local craftsmen."

Fashion plays a part in the lik-able looseness of American country. Right now English stripped pine seems to have peaked and old or new painted furniture is coming up fast. Some people are beginning to like the clean cool look of Scandinavian country rooms. Southwest textiles, hot colors, and furniture made of logs and twigs are gaining

in popularity. Mary Emmerling, a country stylist and an author, said, "I have stored away my wooden watermelons and brought in some ram skulls." Karin Blake, a Los Angeles decorator who does a lot of country

rooms "mainly for transplanted floors, handmade cotton rugs, a Easterners," reported seeing skulls mix or three or four softly colored being sold from trucks by the side chintzes, paintings of dogs and all of the Pacific Coast Highway.

Many style historians attribute the genesis of the American country style to the designer Sister Par-ish. In the mid-60s, when Parish

Two decades later, there seems was doing her house in Dark Harbor, Maine, she bought 100 pieces the globe, and the number of chintz of golden oak farmhouse furniture patterns has reached the thouat a harn sale for \$100.

She painted the pieces all white. issue of House & Garden, the Indiana-bred decorator based in house dazzled decorators the way the white furniture were painted lectible and can be displayed."

Parish called it old-fashioned. but it didn't look like work found Two decades later, there seems to be enough white wicker to circle

"Anyone can enjoy feeling like a When shown in the January 1967 connoisseur," Mark Hampton, an New York, said. "Whether you're Christian Dior's 1947 New Look talking about cookie cutters or old did the fashion world. Along with screwdrivers, anything can be a col-

to a receptive but slightly confused Over Troubled Water" was almost rejected because the Chinese trans-

Pushing the frontiers of pop, the Californians have had to overcome Chinese red tape and relatively mild censorship to broadcast the first American pop music shows on China's radio network.

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — With a dream of Washington Post Sérvice . reaching two billion ears, a

team of American pop music pro-

moters is bringing Michael Jack-

son, Huey Lewis and John Denver

Chinese radio audience.

The reaction from Chinese young people to the twice-weekly one-hour programs has been positive. Still, some university students said they found it "too hard to follow the rhythms."

"The electronic music machines. make a noise like someone screaming," said a 20-year-old male student in blue jeans and sneakers.

Many Chinese see the programs as an opportunity to learn about American culture, but few in this far-from-hip radio audience can understand the lyrics.

Donald J. Altfeld, a physician and songwriter who heads the company coproducing the shows, says the Chinese have no problem accepting John Denver, but Michael Jackson is another matter. The censors approved most of his song "Bad" for the first show, April 17. But four words had to go, and Altfeld's engineer deleted the phrase "your butt is mine."

The Chinese censors will have their hands full if Jackson performs in Shanghai this summer. A pro-Communist newspaper in Hong Kong says that Jackson is indeed ng. The censors may be able to control his words, but his hips may prove more challenging.

Altfeld says he's submitted 484 songs to Chinese radio officials so far and they have rejected about half a dozen

"Roll Over Beethoven" was re-

via Newton-John's "I Honestly jazz numbers. Love You." Simon and Garfunkel's "Bridge

Officials are now trying to decide whether to accept Michael Jackson's "Rock With You," which offends with the line "I want to rock

with you all night." "They've given a new meaning to the words red tape," said Jim Pierce, 32, a producer from Los Angeles. "We've had people trying to explain to Chinese bureaucrats what 'golly gee-whiz' means. And trying to explain jazz . . . is like explaining skateboarding or surf-

Altfeld, 48, who produced the song "It Never Rains in Southern California," and who calls himself "The Doc of Rock," worked through "very influential friends" in Washington to get President Ronald Reagan to endorse the first show with a 50-second recorded

"Ni hao," says Reagan in his message, using the standard Chinese greeting. Music is the universal language. . . . We hope that this important cultural exchange is the beginning of even greater understanding, cooperation and friendship between our two great

nations" It was a coup for Altfeld to get the president's participation in what is a commercial venture designed to make a profit through

advertising. Reagan introduced the first program, which opened with Huey Lewis and the News in "The Heart

of Rock 'n' Roll." followed by John

U.S. Pop Hits China's Air jected because the Chinese found Denver's ballad Take Me Home, the song disrespectful. Altield said he could understand the problem chie's love song "Hello." The problem

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with that song, but that he was still puzzled over why they rejected Olimin Number of the Property of the Prop Long Zhen, a veteran female an-nouncer and Chinese host for the programs, provides commentary in Chinese during the programs,

which are broadcast Thursday eve-Dirty Water," made the song sound indecent. for several years now to pop singers from Hong Kong and Taiwan, and much of their own pop music reflects that influence. Chinese radio has carried snatches of American pop music before, but never in such concentrated doses.

Only five years ago. Communist Party officials branded Western pop music as a form of "spiritual pollution." And just a year ago, when the party was pursuing yet another campaign against "decadent bourgeois influences," no one would have imagined hearing Mi-chael Jackson's "Bad" on Chinese

The joint venture agreement between Altfeld's Santa Monica company and the Chinese national ra-dio network follows an earlier agreement to permit a Beijing per-formance in 1985 by Wham!, the first internationally known Western pop music group to play in China. But Wham!'s miniskirted female musicians offended some officials, and when a trumpet player had a drug-related seizure on the plane leaving Beijing it played badly with the authorities. The country's doors closed for a

while to pop musicians, and then at the end of 1986 Jan and Dean hit Shanghai. The California singers' beach music did not produce good vibrations during their first night in China's largest city, where surfboards are rarely seen.

Julio Iglesias, the internationally known crooner, gave a 90-minute televised concert here recently that was well received, according to the official English-language China Daily Iglesias, the paper said ap-provingly, "did not dance around or jump up and down to manipulate his audience."

Altfeld is negotiating to get several American companies to advertise on the new radio program at a 🐝 cost of \$5,000 a minute. He argues that it is the most inexpensive advertising in the world, considering that China has an estimated 500 million radios.

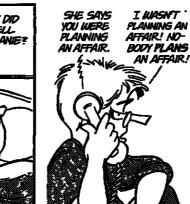
China has no rating service, so there is no precise way of knowing how well Altfeld's "American Music Hour" is doing. But the China People's Broadcasting Station has been deluged with letters from new fans ever since the first show was

YOUNG LADY

DOONESBURY



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TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1988



INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

If London or N.Y. Sneeze, **Dublin Gets Pneumonia**

UBLIN — The small Dublin Stock Exchange has done better so far this year than London or New York, but analysts doubt that it can soon reach the giddy heights analysis doubt that it can soon reach the grady neights it scaled ahead of October's stock market collapse. Although the Irish Times/Cara Index began the year at 439.3 and closed last week at 605.64, a rise of 37.9 percent, it is still more than 30 percent below the peak reached just before "Black Monday" on Oct. 19, when a plunge on Wall Street sent shock waves around the world's bourses.

"We did fall further and we are a tighter market," said Jenny Pollock, an analyst with Goodbody James Capel's equity research department told Reuters. "It is still cautious and a bit

Founded in 1799, Dublin is one of Europe's oldest exchanges. Analysts and stock market of-

It's such a small

so few players.

sheep.'

market controlled by

They often act like

ficials acknowledge that, being affiliated to its much larger British cousin since 1973, Dublin is prey to outside forces over which it has no

Bad economic news from Britain or the United States has immediate repercussions in Dublin, where shares of six

companies account for more than 50 percent of volume and each of the companies depends on the international market for much of its profit.

Those companies — Jefferson Smurfit, Cement Roadstone Holdings, Waterford Glass, Irish Distillers, Allied Irish Banks and the Bank of Ireland — have expanded abroad rather than

rely on the stagnant, debt-laden domestic economy for growth. Ralph Healy-Hutchinson, an analyst of Irish equities with the London brokerage Phillips & Drew, said: "No doubt Dublin is strongly influenced by what happens in London and New York. This is because the bulk of Irish companies' profits come from the

U.S. or U.S.-related business. "Moreover, the Dublin floor is rather more a trading market, where big institutions control such large blocks of equity. They trade on their margins trying to outperform one another. The swings in share prices there are likely to be more exaggerated than in New York or London because it's such a small market controlled by so few players. They often act like sheep."

RENDAN DOWLING, head of strategy at Davey Stock-brokers, forecast that corporate earnings in this calendar year would rise by about 30 percent.

"Turnover in the market is well down on 1987 but is still 25 percent above where we were in 1986," he added. "The levels we are seeing are still very buoyant but without the froth of 1987. I wouldn't be shedding too many tears."

Volume on the Dublin exchange last year reached 38.16 billion punts (\$60 billion), up 37 percent on 1986. Volume for the first quarter of this year was 7.9 billion punts, and for the average business day is 101 million punts, including both stocks and

The stock exchange's general manager, Tom Healy, adopts a cautiously optimistic approach, saying, "We fell further but are recovering somewhat more quickly. "The market at the moment is still slow. It is settling. We do

not have massive nervous movements any more."

Mr. Healy said that at the start of 1988 he had hoped that up to 12 new companies would seek quotations on the Dublin Exchange. Now he considers that target too optimistic, adding, "We

are facing up to a year of caution."-The exchange has been lobbying the government to introduce stiffer laws to stem insider trading. Mr. Healy said he hoped legislation soon to go before before parliament would include provisions to make it a criminal offense.

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In Japan's Housing Starts in April Rose a Scant 2% TOKYO — Growth in the Japa-nese housing industry slowed to a crawl in April after nearly two years of double-digit monthly in-

Slim Gain

creases, the government reported The government said that construction of new houses increased only 2 percent in April from a year earlier, to 140,929 starts. Although starts rose for the 24th straight

Construction of private homes fell 12.9 percent to 45,267, the first drop in 15 months, and company housing starts fell 15.4 percent to 1,387. Starts of rental housing however, rose 6.9 percent to 68,923, and condominium starts were up 26 percent to 25,352.

month, the pace was far below the average 22.7 percent growth in

Soichiro Akahane, an economist for Bank of Tokyo Ltd., said housing investments have been bolstering the economy, so the slowdown is certainly a negative factor.

But, said Mr. Akahane, the level of new housing starts had been high and the pace had to slow.

Although housing investment has a small direct contribution to overall Japanese economic growth, its indirect role is widespread.

Mr. Akahane said occupants of new homes are likely to buy new appliances and furnishings for the dwellings, adding to consumer spending. He noted that such spending accounted for almost 60 percent of Japanese economic growth last year.

Japan's domestic growth is the strongest of the major industrialized nations. Rising interest rates were the key

reason for the change in demand for housing, said Mark Pearson, an analyst for Kleinwort Benson International Inc. Interest rates hit a cyclical low early in 1987, Mr. Pearson said,

adding that there tends to be a lag

of six months to one year before

rising rates affect home demand.



Italy's publishing and electronic media is unmatched in most other nations.

They're Seeing Spots on Soviet TV Beaming Ads East, Italy's Media Man Expands Empire

New York Times Service

ROME -- Earlier this month, Soviet television viewers got their first look at an American commercial — for Pepsi-Cola — as part of a Soviet experiment with foreign TV advertising.

For European advertisers, the route to Russian viewers will start with Silvio Berlusconi, the brash Italian television baron. On April 29, Mr. Berlus-coni's ad agency, Publitalia 80 SpA, signed a three-year contract to provide commercials to Gostelera-dio, the Soviet state broadcast company.

Publitalia is part of Fininvest, a Milan-based holding company through which Mr. Berlusconi oversees a communications empire. As commercial TV develops in Europe, he has moved aggressively to compete - starting private networks in Italy, supplying programming and ads and buying shares in TV stations in France, West Germany and, soon, Spain.

For example, in 1985, Mr. Berlusconi got control of La Cinq, a French TV station, only to be forced to reduce his share to 25 percent when the French Socialists lost the premiership in 1986.

"Berlusconi is becoming the William Paley of Europe," said Steve Carlin, a New York consultant, referring to the founder and chairman of the U.S. broadcasting group CBS Inc. and a co-chairman of the International Herald Tribune.

At the moment, there is some confusion about the Soviet TV contract. A Soviet TV spokesman, Pavel Korchagin, says Publitalia's exclusive rights apply only to the country's educational channel. But Mr. Berlusconi's group insists that it is the

exclusive agency for European commercials on all

The Italian media tycoon and the Soviet Union will have to work out their apparent differences, if the American company that brought Pepsi to Sovi-et TV — Global American Television of Colrain. Massachusetts - decides to sign up European advertisers like Olivetti SpA as part of its own deal with the Soviet Union.

Although he is keen to expand in Europe, the base of Mr. Berlusconi's empire is Italy, where he is credited with transforming television. His networks have as many viewers, and more ads, than the powerful state-owned networks run by Radio Televisione Italiana, known as RAI. His formula is a mixture of game and variety shows, sports, films and serials like "Dallas" — much of it imported from America.

Berlusconi is the first person in the non-Enlish-speaking world to be a formidable international force in commercial broadcast," said Michael Dann, a former programming chief at NBC and ABC, the other two major U.S. networks aside

Programming may be an even bigger business for Fininvest if rules proposed by the European Commission, the executive body of the European Community, are enacted to reserve 60 percent of EC air time for programs made in Europe.

With no antitrust laws to stop him, Mr. Berlus-coni, 52 owns Italy's three leading private TV networks, acts as program and ad supplier to what amounts to a fourth franchise network of small

See ADS, Page 12

Drinks Groups Join in Bid for **Irish Distillers**

DUBLIN - The drinks companies Cantrell & Cochrane Group Ltd. and Gilbeys of Ireland Group Ltd. said Monday that they would make a joint offer for the ordinary share capital of Irish Distillers Group PLC, valued at 1985 million Irish punts (\$309.5 million).

The offer for Irish Distillers, the maker of Jameson's Irish whiskey. is 315 Irish pence a share.

The two bidding companies said they had received "an irrevocable

commitment" of acceptance from FII Fysses PLC, which owns 20.1 percent of the Irish Distillers shares, subject to its shareholders'

Irish Distillers' board immediately rejected the bid, calling it "illconceived, unsolicited and unwel-

The board issued a statement advising shareholders not to take any action whatsoever on the offer. Irish Distillers said that the bid was an attempt to break up the Irish whiskey industry and that its brands would end up in the hands of multinational groups, where they would be dominated by a wide

range of much larger brands.

The bid prompted strong interest in Irish Distillers shares, which rose 20 percent Monday on Dublin's stock exchange.

Cantrell & Cochrane, a subsidiary of Allied-Lyons PLC, and Gilbeys of Ireland, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC, made the offer through a joint company, GC&C Brands Ltd.

Their statement said the offer was 18 times Irish Distillers earnings per share of 17.42 pence before exceptional items for the year ended Sept. 30, 1987.

It is also an increase of more than 30 percent over the closing market price of 242 pence per ordinary share on April 26, before rumors circulated about Fyffes disposing of its shares. The Dutch drinks group Koninklijke Distilleerderijen Érven Lucas Bols NV had been mentioned as a possible buyer of the 12.68 million shares.

The statement said the offer was a substantial premium of more than 108 percent over Irish Distill-

ers' net assets of 150,95 punts per share on Sept. 30, 1987. Irish Distillers makes the top four brands of Irish whiskey, including Bushmills as well as Jame-

Gilbeys makes Bailey's Original Irish Cream liqueur. Cantrell is also in the business of making liqueurs based on Irish whiskey, with its Irish Mist brand.

Earlier this year, Grand Metro-politan failed in a bid to take over the French cognac maker Martell & Compagnie.

Bids Extended 2d Time for *Télémécanique*

Reuters PARIS — The closure of bids for control of the industrial electronics group Telémècanique Electrique has been postponed a second time while the two bidders make renewed efforts to find a friendly solu-

The closure for bids by the nuclear group Framatome SA and the engineering group Schneider SA will be postponed to June 27 from June 7, the French bourse association said Monday. The close originally was set for May 27.

Télémécanique shares will resume trading on the Paris Bourse on June 20, the association said.

Lazard Frères & Compagnie, acting for Framatome, asked for an extension to the offers, which will allow talks on the hotly contested takeover battle to continue between Framatome and Schneider.

Last week a deal under which Framatome would have bought Schneider's 21.6 percent holding in Télémécanique fell through and was rejected by Framatome's board.

In Japan, a New Boom For Venture Capital

But This Time, the Craze Is Low-Tech

By Patrick L. Smith mational Herald Tribune

Cola signs, holy grails in a current ing to accept higher risks in pursuit retro" boom, enthusiasts traded in of higher rewards. high-technology startups and lots

ing venture capital companies has try executives acknowledge.

earlier debacle say venture capital return vehicles. activities are once again picking up in Japan, chiefly because of strong domestic demand for goods and services ranging from new comput-"In an industry's takeoff phase,

mistakes," said Nobuo Matsuki, managing director of Schroders PTV, a small but aggressive venture capital firm in Tokyo. "Now only professionals in management, marketing or technology Many of the questions raised

when venture capital made its local them is whether the Japanese business environment, dominated by ing to individual initiative, can sustain an industry devoted to finding "That's about what we did." the right combination of imagination, entrepreneurship and risk. Venture capital firms based in

the United States and elsewhere reckon that these factors allow few TOKYO - When the venture opportunities in Japan for the genapital industry swept Japan a few uine venture capitalist. Reflecting years ago, it was a bumu like any this skepticism, they have begun to other in many respects. Instead of compete for limited-partnership James Dean posters or old Coca-funds from Japanese investors will

venture capital here was chiefly the It was a costly craze, as these result of a hastily transplanted things go. And the burnu and bust idea. Inspired by the dramatic extwo years ago that dramatically pansion of venture capital enter-thinned the ranks of Japan's fledg-ling venture capital companies has the early 1980s, Japanese investors, still not fully run its course, indus- flush with cash, quickly saw a new opportunity to diversify out of gov Nonetheless, veterans of that ernment securities and other low-

The number of venture capital firms in Japan jumped from 10 or so to 80 by the middle of the decade, and the available pool of caper applications to home-delivered ital swelled from 5.6 billion yer (\$45 million) in 1982 to 180.8 billion yen by 1986. Startup stars such anyone can come in and start makpon Kangyo Danki, a micromotor maker, were on the way to becoming household names.

But 1986 proved a turning point. One factor in this was the high yen. which cut deeply into the foreign sales of small and medium-size businesses across the board. More tech tinkerers were simply not sodebut still linger. Chief among phisticated enough in management to absorb floods of cash.

Try making someone drink walarge corporations and discourag- ter from a fire hose," one investment executive recalled recently Bankruptcies were thick and

See VENTURE, Page 13

Telefónica Nears Accord To Revamp Moscow Phones

MADRID - Soviet and Spanish this week that would gradually re- the Soviet Union. place Moscow's antiquated public telephones with a modern Spanishdesigned system, a spokesman for Compania Telefónica Nacional de España said Monday.

equipment minister, E.K. Pervishin, and the chairman of Telefonica, Luis Solana Madariaga, were expected to sign an agreement outlining the plan on Friday.

Mr. Pervishin arrived in Spain on Sunday. He is to spend the week Amper and Telettra Española.

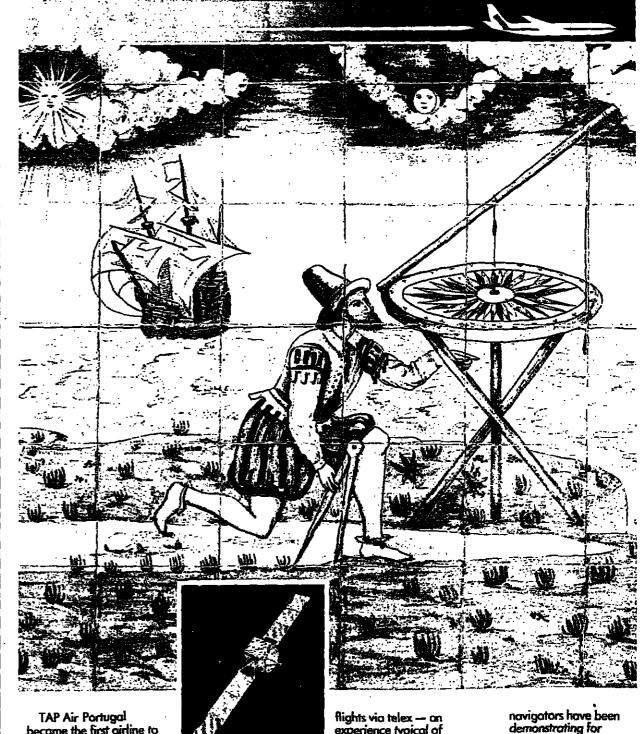
tails of a plan to expand use of Spanish-designed radio-relayed officials are to sign an agreement telephone system in rural areas of Last month. Telefonica said the

region, south of Moscow. Telefonica would not give finan-The Soviet communications cial details of the two ventures.

system had passed tests in the Tula

"The Soviets may buy the Span ish equipment, there may be a joint-manufacturing operation or Spain may send technicians," a Teleiónica spokesman said.

The Spanish-designed public visiting facilities owned by Tele-telephone system includes phone fonica, the Spanish telephone mo- booths worth 1 million pesetas nopoly, and two of its subsidiaries. (\$8,850) each and a computerized control network to monitor equip-Telefonica said the two men ment breakdowns, the spokesman were also expected to work out de- said.



Future Technology is Our Ancestral Art come. It is the sort of ingenuity Portuguese

became the first airline to

transatlantic flight on board its Lockeed L-1011,

"Bartolomeu de Gusmão"

advance being developped

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Agency to put ground

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experience typical of TAP Air Portugal's vision of the future. And thinking traditionally,

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500 years.

We are a legend.

We fly the face of History.

Nedlloyd Stock

Falls as Rumor

Of Bid Quashed

AMSTERDAM - Nedi-

loyd NV's stock fell Monday

after a major shareholder dis-

pelled rumors that he would

Nedlloyd's shares sank to

218.50 guilders (\$113.75).

down 4.50 from Friday, after a

lawyer. Frans Corpeleijn, said

the Norwegian investor Tor-

stein Hagen instead would

vote for a big write-off at

Wednesday's annual meeting.

gen had ended his opposition

to the write-off on ships and

oil rigs, which Nedlloyd said

was necessary to account for a

drop in their market value.

Through the large write-off on

assets. Nedlloyd cut the intrin-

sic value of its shares, which at

one point after the October

market collapse was six times

Mr. Hagen also had op-

posed Nedlloyd's strategy to

reduce its reliance on ship-

ping. But in recent months.

Nedlloyd has sold most of its

aviation interests and stream-

lined its organization, in line

the market value.

with his proposals.

Mr. Corpeleijn said Mr. Ha-

bid for the transport group.

Nissan Net Profit Fell 17.2% in Year

TOKYO - Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second largest automaker. reported Monday a slight decrease Uchiyama, a director in charge of in parent company sales but a sharp fall in net income in its past financial year.

Parent company operating profit for the year ended March 31 was 47.61 billion yea (\$38.4 million). compared with a loss of 8.45 billion the previous year. But net profit fell 17.2 percent, to 38.58 billion yen from 46.61 billion a year earlier. A company spokesman said the

profit was that the company had spent about 40 billion yen to help support its dealers.

Consolidated net sales by Nissan and 57 subsidiaries also declined. To Change Its Name by 0.7 percent to 4.24 billion yen. but consolidated net income more than tripled, to 64.52 billion from 20.37 billion yen.

Nissan said that parent company sales declined 0.3 percent to 3.42 trillion yen.

not profit to equity fell to 2.9 percent from 3.7 percent. and commercial vehicles gained 5.8 and electronics, and a variety of percent to 1.048 million units but high-tech materials." a Mitsubishi

lion, Nissan said. Production totaled 2.675 million company now nas 19,000 employ-vehicles, down 0.5 percent from a ees and produces 20,000 kinds of they will surely be big hits."

(UPI, Reuters) year earlier. Domestic output de- goods.

clined 5.1 percent, but overseas

A Nissan official, Naofumi accounting, said the company expected operating profit for the 1988-89 year to rise to 60 billion

Mr. Uchiyama said Nissan, second in Japan after Toyota Motor Corp., expected to produce 2.2 million vehicles in Japan in the 1988-89 year, up from 2.16 million. Overmain reason for the decrease in net seas production will climb to prices of raw materials and parts. 550,000 vehicles from \$10,000.

Mitsubishi Chemical

Agence France-Presse TOKYO - Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Japan's largest integrated chemical company, said name to Mitsubishi Kasei Corp. The company said the ratio of effective Wednesday.

We have recently expanded into such areas as biotechnology Domestic sales of passenger cars and pharmaceuticals, information exports fell 12 percent to 1,138 mil-spokesman said. "Our new name reflects this diversification." The Production totaled 2.675 million company now has 19,000 employ-

Of the 1.2 million vehicles manuproduction gained 24.3 percent. factured domestically, half will be exported, he said, and almost all vehicles made abroad will be sold abroad.

A cost-cutting campaign carried over from last year will help boost yen from 47.61 billion in the previ- profit this year, he said, while the company will continue to streamline operations, increasing productivity to combat rising competition at home and abroad.

> In 1987-88 Nissan saved 90 billion yen in costs because of falling mainly because of the appreciating yen, Mr. Uchiyama said. A further 40 billion yen was saved in streamlining to boost productivity, which included cutting the work force by about 1,500, he added.

He said Nissan would launch new cars in the United States in the latter half of 1988-89, which should boost sales in a market that "was Monday that it would change its not so good last term." He gave no details.

> expected to be buoyant in 1988-89 and sales of luxury cars will show a sharp increase in percentage terms. Mr. Uchiyama said, "Japanese people adore a Benz

Japan's domestic car market is

or a Jaguar," he said. "If we can make a car with that kind of styling

Fokker, Seeing a Profit, Seeks to Limit Government Stake

AMSTERDAM - Fokker NV said Monday that it expects a small 1988 profit after a loss last year and that it wants to renegotiate a deal giving the Dutch government a 49 percent stake in the airplane maker.

In contrast to the 1987 loss of 107 million guilders (\$55.76 million at current rates), Frans effective control of the company. Swarttouw, chairman of Fokker, said that "it is highly probable that we will see a positive figure for 1988." He said the profit would come from activities such as military aircraft maintenance. not from the core business of making passenger

planes. The company's shares rose to 20,70 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange from 20.10

Fokker ran out of cash last year because of unexpected development costs and production delays for its new planes, the F-50 turboprop and the F-100 short-haul jet.

In October, the Dutch government began a 527 million guilder rescue plan, under which it was to acquire 49 percent of the company's

ROME - Italy's state airline, in an increasingly competitive

Alitalia SpA, may announce ac- world airlines business.

Alitalia Expected to Announce an Alliance

cords or joint ventures with other

carriers at a news conference on

The sources were responding to

queries after the daily newspaper

Italia Oggi said that the airline

might announce an accord with one

or two foreign airlines. The news-

paper said any arrangement was

likely to involve British Airways

It added that such an agreement

An Alitalia spokesman declined

Umberto Nordio, the chairman

ates 25 percent of the nation's mov-

"In no industrialized country is

would be intended to create "a

PLC and possibly a U.S. airline.

Tuesday, industry sources say.

ernment was to raise its stake to 49 percent via rights issues, which give existing stockholders the opportunity to buy new shares. Combined with preference shares already held by the state, the plan was meant to give the government

The government obtained a 16 percent stake in the first of two planned issues; but public demand was far stronger than expected.

The one-for-one rights issue was fully taken up, doubling the number of Fokker shares to 10.6 million, according to Erik Nederkoorn, a board member.

Mr. Nederkoorn said if public response is similar in the next issue, the government would be unable to increase its stake to 49 percent. He said that the company did not believe it was sensible to plan yet another issue.

Mr. Swarttouw said the company also wanted to renegotiate a plan to give the government a majority of preference shares now that its holding of ordinary stock is so far short of 49

A spokesman for the Economic Affairs Min-. istry said Fokker has not contacted the govern-As part of the plan, government credits were ment, and he declined further comment.

converted to equity in the company. The gov-The government currently holds 1.7 million Fokker ordinary shares, for which it paid 34. milion guilders. Overall, the government provided a 212 million guilder cash infusion as part

of the rescue package.

Northrop Corp., which holds a 10 percent stake in Fokker, has promised the company that it will not sell its ordinary shares without first talking to the company. Northrop has already offered its preferred shares to the state. Fokker also said that it plans to boost production of its planes. It said there are orders for-72 F-50s and options on 32 more and for 87 F-100s, with options for 91. Only one F-100 was "sold last year, but Mr. Swarttouw said potential customers were waiting for deliveries to begin so they could monitor its performance.

Mr. Swarttouw said Fokker has improved its position in seeking a merger, as it is required to do by 1991. Fokker has said it might join with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West

Inco Grants

Inflation Guard

TORONTO — Union workers at Inco Ltd. have won

inflation protection for pen-

sions for the first time, and

other Canadian mining com-

panies will be pressured to

match those contract gains.

analysts said Monday.

Members of the United

Steelworkers of America in

Sudbury and Port Colborne.

Ontario, will vote Tuesday on

a contract that allows pensions

for past, current and future

retirees to rise at 80 percent of

Falconbridge Ltd. begins talks with its 1,800 Sudbury

workers Thursday. They are

trying to renew a three-year

contract that expires Aug. 21.

the consumer price index.

In another industry develop-

ment, Swissair AG announced

Monday that it had gotten a 3 per-

cent stake in Austrian Airlines as

part of the carrier's partial privati-

In response to a question, a com-

pany spokesman said it was possi-

ble that the airline might buy more

shares when they start trading in

Vienna on June 13 but manage-

Austrian Airlines met strong de-mand for: its offering of 435,000 ordinary shares at 2,100 schillings

(\$175) for each nominal 1,000

share. The shares sold represent

The government eventually

The airline, which was rescued

plans to reduce its stake in Austri-

from bankruptcy by its current

management in the late 1960s, flies

ment had not yet discussed that.

zation last week.

U.S. Orders For Machine

Tools Decline New York Times Service NEW YORK - Orders for U.S.-made machine tools declined 0.6 percent in April from March, to \$253 million, the industry's trade associa-tion reported Monday.

The monthly figure represents a 94.2 percent increase from April 1987, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said. For the first four months of this year, orders totaled \$1.1 billion, up 85.7 percent from the comparable period a year earlier.

Machine tools are powerdriven instruments that cut or shape metal parts. Economists consider their sales to be an important indicator of industrial capital spending.

Industry analysts said they considered the April decline relatively insignificant and added that the figures continued to show increased capital spending and higher exports. Foreign orders soared 83.8 percent in April from the previous month's level, partly because of the weaker dollar.

Demand for U.S. Steel May Slacken 2-Year Boom Imperiled by Weakening Consumer Sector

By Jonathan P. Hicks NEW YORK — After nearly there is attle conscisus on the level of impending declines in steel level of impending declines in steel Year York Times Service two years of steady increases, shipments and profits in the American steel industry may have peaked. industry observers say.

Indeed, some economists and tons in the first half. steel executives are predicting declines in the second half of this year as a result of weaker demand from chief executive of the steel maker tives and economists said steel proautomobile and appliance makers Armoo Inc., recently forecast that duction will remain strong, and the home construction indus- shipments would drop to about 35 particularly if import restrictions

There is the sense that we're nearing a peak, a turning point, a man and chief executive of Bethleslowdown in the order frenzy," said John Jacobson, an economist with the WEFA Group in Bala-Cynwyd. Pennsylvania, "Interest-rate-sensitive and consumer-oriented areas are weakening, and the strength in the capital goods will be slowing down. All of that will affect the

the year. er demand would not be severe but million tons, almost even with the added that it would affect industry 76 million tons reported for 1987. profits, which have been at their try has been riding high since the chronic losses. The improvement steel dem first part of 1987. Mr. Jacobson was a result of import protection, this year.

steel industry in the second half of

that shipments would fail to 36.8 the year, down from 41.8 million match or exceed that level.

million tons in the second half.

But Walter F. Williams, chair- beyond next year. hem Steel Corp., said he considered shipments would also drop because Mr. Boni's prediction excessive. "The drop won't be anywhere that severe." he said. Mr. Williams did say that "soft-

kets" would cause "a slight fall" in orders and shipments in the second re year." For the year, Mr. Boni said, ship-Economists noted that the weak-ments would probably total 75.5

Since 1986, U.S. steel companies highest levels in years. "The indus- have rebounded from years of

multinational of the skies." said. "But now, we've hit a cyclical an 18 percent decline in capacity, eak." rising prices and the weakening There is little consensus on the dollar. comment on the report.

The industry reported first-quarof Alitalia, has scheduled the news shipments. Mr. Jacobson predicted ter profits of \$560 million this year. conference but no details of the and steel executives have predicted subject matter have been given. million tons in the second half of that second-quarter profits would Alitalia was seeking international movements through plane swaps.

Despite their predictions of de-Robert E. Boni, chairman and clining demand, industry execuon foreign-made steel are extended But some executives said steel

customers will reduce inventories. "Over the last year and a half, a significant amount of the increase Canzone, carrying TV program dein shipments has been inventory tails and feature stories. He operness in the consumer product mar-build-up," said John B. Corey, director of strategy and development ie theaters. for Armeo, Mr. Corey said some customers it possible to have what he has in

had built up inventories over the Italy - practically all private telelast 18 months because of tight sup-vision, over half the national TV ad plies of some steel products and market publications specializing in increasing prices. ment of almost half the total money Mr. Jacobson said he expected

in film production," said Paolo steel demand to decline beyond Martini, author of a biography of Mr. Berlusconi. Fininvest also holds one of Italy's largest real estate develop-

ADS: Italian Media Magnate Bringing Spots Before Soviet Viewers' Eyes the national championship soccer deeply involved in creative work at he entered the wild market for re-

alliances to ensure a leading place

He declined then to provide de-

tails on projects being explored.

But he said that nations such as

Italy, Britain, France and West

Germany, which operate intercon-

tinental airlines, must act quickly if

they are to survive competition

from U.S. and Far Eastern carriers.

thrust of Mr. Nordio's remarks

accords with other companies and

partners would allow significant cost reductions through the com-

mon use of sales networks. It would

Mr. Nordio said in March that also allow savings on aircraft mostly to European and Middle

would be commercial.

cords," the source said.

One industry source said the

"He will talk about commercial

possible developments of these ac- 24.2 percent of the carrier.

According to Italia Oggi, an ac-cord between Alitalia and foreign an Airlines to 51 percent.

(Continued from first finance page) local stations, and broadcasts live sports to Italy through a Yugoslav station. His publishing interests include the country's most widely sold weekly magazine, TV Sorrise e roughly 150 companies were equiv- ganize things; he is less interested alent to about \$1.9 billion, with a in financial problems and managepretax profit margin of about 11.5 ment."

percent, or \$218 million. Sales Mr. Ber

TV, cinema halls and the investwith my guests or my managers." He holds meetings at his 18th-century mansion outside Milan and at his nine other homes — including ed out in real estate in 1962. He went abroad offering top prices

Mr. Berlusconi, the son of a Mi-said. growth is running at about 20 per- lan bank director, received an undergraduate law degree from the A charismatic salesman with a University of Milan, where he betendency to view his work as a came close to Bettino Craxi. Mr. mission. Mr. Berlusconi cultivates Craxi, the Socialist Party chief and his clients night and day. "I mix life former prime minister who is a prvand work," he said. "I'm always otal force in Italian politics, is god-

those in New York. Paris, Brussels and Bermuda. first got into television in the mid- and sometimes taking the entire and Bermuda. 1970s, when he offered closed-cir- output of a studio. "Silvio came to

his TV stations, even offering cast- gional broadcast that was springing Estimates differ on the size of ing suggestions. "He loves to start up alongside RAI which had a mothis privately owned empire, but in things from zero," said a former nopoly on national, live broad-up the manager. "Someone else must or-casts. Rules allowing private TV. were expected. "I started my TV business with \$2.5 million from my other businesses," Mr. Berlusconf-

> "Berlusconi understood that there were medium-sized companies that had restructured in the late 1970s and had no access to TV since RAI took only big-volume advertisers," said Marco Borsa, a former editor of Italia Oggi, a daily father to one of Mr. Berlusconi's

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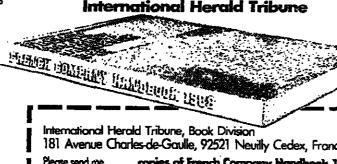
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Dollar Rises on Rate Speculation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT - The dollar gained in European trading on Monday, boosted by speculation, hat U.S. interest rates will rise and my optimism that a technical rally

vill continue. The London and New York markets were closed on Monday for national holidays. Trading was light in Paris, where the French and German finance ministers and central bank chiefs were meeting, but was more active in Frankfurt

The dollar advanced to 1.7275 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt from 1.7140 on Friday. In Paris, the dollar rose to 5.8005 francs, up from its Friday close of 5.7640.

Traders in Frankfurt said investors were betting that the Federal Reserve Board would raise the discount rate, its interest charge on loans to banking institutions, to 6.5 percent from the current 6 percent. to dampen inflationary pressures in

Some dealers said the dollar's rise against the mark was mainly a reflection of the West German currency's weakness. The mark also

fell against the yen, the British pound and the French franc. Others said that even against the mark the speed of the dollar's rise

Bonn, Paris Agree on Stable Dollar

PARIS - The French finance minister said Monday that he had agreed with his West German counterpart on the importance of stabilizing the dollar at its current

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France met Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany for four hours of talks, in the second session of a new Franco-German economic council.

Bank of France Governor Jacques de Larosière and Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl also attended the meeting.

Mr. Bérégovoy said, "We both desire monetary stability, and we consider that it is important to stabilize the dollar at its current lev-

Mr. Stoltenberg said, "We studied the situation in the currency sector with the two central bank governors. It is particularly welcome that, thanks to our coopera-European Monetary System cur-

used to keep currencies within nar- trading company and a pinball par-

row trading bands.

France plans to end a ceiling on companies' nonfranc holdings.

(Continued from page 1) have a severe impact on smaller firms, industry officials said.

The bleak predictions come at a

difficult time for the industry,

of jobs cut following the collapse of the stock market in October.

Estimates of the number of secu-

range from 10,000 to 15,000. Many

round of cuts, decreasing business volume has been creating tension.

shortly after the crash.

Ø

<u>OCE</u>

which has already seen thousand

had been exaggerated by the thin He noted that the Bank of England has repeatedly intervened over the last few weeks but only in

"People hadn't been expecting much action with London and New York closed, so the rise caught them by surprise," one dealer said. "Because the market was so thin, people had to bail out and square

positions," another dealer added. The weakness of the mark raised the possibility of intervention by the West German central bank to support it. But no such action was detected and most dealers said it was unlikely in the immediate fu-

"Why should the Bundesbank do anything? The mark's weakness is making the West German economy more competitive," one dealer with a U.S.-based bank said.

Others said that if the central bank did intervene, it would likely be to stem the British pound's rise against the mark. On Monday, the pound continued its recent advance, climbing to 3.1905 DM in Frankfurt from 3.1820 on Friday.

If the pound looked like reaching the pound looked like reac

ing 3.20 marks, the Bundesbank might intervene," one dealer said.
"But if it did, the Bundesbank would simply be seen as executing an order on behalf of the Bank of

Survey Says Strong Pound Hitting Exports

LONDON — British ex-porters are suffering from the strength of the pound, according to survey results that the Confederation of British Industry released Monday.

The employers group said that export orders fell sharply in March, with the change from the previous two months attributed to falling orders at

small companies.
"The results provide further evidence that the strength of sterling is affecting our manu-factured exports," said David Wigglesworth, a spokesman

for the group.

The pound has risen above
3.18 Deutsche marks as investors have been attracted to relatively high British interest rates and the country's strong economy. The pound began the year below 3 DM.

The CBI surveyed 1,500 companies, which produce nearly half of the country's manufactured exports.

Sweden Is Relaxing Rules On Corporate Investment

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's ment must be within the produccentral bank said Monday that it tion, assembly, transport or sales was relaxing exchange controls governing foreign investment in the country and the purchase of for-eign shares by Swedish companies.

The bank said that effective Tuesday, its formal consent would no longer be required for Swedish companies making foreign invest-ments of less than 100 million kronor (\$16.8 million).

The same would apply for foreign companies investing in Swed-ish industry, the bank added.

The new steps were the latest in a gradual liberalization of foreign exchange controls in Sweden.

The bank, at the same time, imposed a number of conditions that are aimed at preventing portfolio speculation abroad by Swedish companies. There are existing, strict regulations governing foreign portfolio investment by individual Swedish investors.

The central bank said that the exemption from its approval would apply only to investments by Swed-ish companies that operate the same kind of business as their for-eign acquisition. Further, the bank said, at least a 20 percent capital or voting stake should be taken.

Indigo Take-off

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road in. write, prome, too or select for complimatory reports on why there are stocked in overlooked technologies — from Atari to Zenith — which may be preparing to multiply in price while Woll Street fools the wrong way.

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For other direct investments, the permission of the central bank will continue to be required. "This will

normally be given once we estab-lish that it is not a matter of a portfolio investment," the bank's statement said.

The bank added that Swedish companies would no longer be required to give written confirmation that foreign investments would not

be sold to a third party. The finance minister, Kjell-Olof Feldt, said last year that he was committed to liberalization of exchange controls. But he stressed that any relaxation would continue at a pace in line with the health of Sweden's balance of payments and according to experience gained in

the market. In 1986, the central bank relaxed regulations on Swedish corporate investment abroad by dropping a requirement that direct investment abroad be financed through fiveyear international loans.

Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations Alan Jones Pit Stop 2 2½ Bitter Corp. 1½ 1½ Chiron 16½ 16½ Gold, Glory USA Inc. 4½ 5 GoodMark Food MAG Holdings 10% 10% 1½ 1 With compliments of residue to Profits* * LG.T.P. is not a licensed broker These are indicative mades prices

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NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

A General Meeting of shareholders was convened for March 17, 1988 but, because of a lack of quorum, could not validly deliberate on item 9 of the agenda and was adjourned. Notice is hereby given that this second General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND, a societé d'investissement à

ers of FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13. Bonlevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11 a.m. on June 28, 1983, with the following agenda:

1. Proposal, recommended by the Board, to amend the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 of the Fund's Articles of Incorporation which presently provide that any owner of more than 3% of the number of shares the Fund in authorized to issue may be recontred by the Fund to

or more than 370 of the immuter of shares me rund is authorized to issue may be required by the Fund to redeem that excess amount. The Board recommends that the provisions be amended to permit the Fund to require any heneficial owner of more than 3% of the outstanding shares to redeem the excess.

2. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

come before the meeting.

The conduct of the shareholder's meeting shall be governed by the quorums required by law. Shareholders are advised that under Luxemboung law no minimum number of shares will be required to be present or represented in order for a quorum to be present at this meeting or for valid decisions to be taken on the items of the agenda. Resolutions to be proposed on item 1 of the agenda will require the concurrence of two thirds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is emitted to one vote. A character may set the new meeting by shereholder may act at any meeting by proxy. Dated: May 20, 1988.

By order of the Board of Directors.

d) Thornton int opps fund
d) Pacific law, Fd, SA
d) Pacific law, Fd, SA
d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.

VENTURE: In Japan, the Emphasis Is on Low-Tech expect the pool of limited-partner- among companies that have al-

small amounts and with little ef-fect. "I don't think the pound is

going to stop rising before it reaches 3.20 at least," he said.

the British government takes deter-mined action, which would have to

include further interest rate cuts.

the pound is going to continue ris-

The mark also fell against the yea, dropping to 138.05 year from 137.30 on Friday, and against the French franc, falling to 3.3585

In Paris, the mark fell to 3.3590

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégo-

voy of France, who met Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of

West Germany, said both countries desire monetary stability and "we consider that it is important to sta-

bilize the dollar at its current lev-

French decision to ease exchange

controls, hailing it as a step toward freeing European Community capital movements. (Reuters, AP)

Mr. Stoltenberg welcomed a

francsfrom 3.3642.

Another dealer agreed. "Unless

(Continued from first finance page)

tast, once the bubble burst. Sord Computer was eventually swal-lowed by Toshiba Corp. while Nippon Kangyo Danki collapsed. costing its backers an estimated 7 billion yen.

Altogether, there were more than 60 bankruptcies in the two years to last December — a few more are still expected this year - and combined losses are estimated in the hundreds of billions of yen.

But the 20 or so firms still actively seeking venture capital investments expect opportunities to increase sharply this year. This partly reflects the painful lessons the industry has learned and partly a basic shift in its approach toward potential targets.

Gone, for instance, is the earlier preoccupation with high-technology ventures to the virtual exclurelated investments are not automatically eschewed, the emphasis now is on highly specialized products and the new field of service-related businesses.

Japan Associated Finance Co. tion, we have stability among the the industry leader, now plans to shift half its investments into service businesses, reflecting its confi-The franc has strengthened dence in the strength of consumer against the Deutsche mark recent- demand and basic changes in Japaly, and the currencies are now close nese spending habits. Among its to their central rates against each recent investments are a music proother within the EMS grid that is duction company, a commodities

change controls, hailing it as a step Hironori Yokoya, executive managing director of Jafon, as the firm

where we're looking."

330 companies in which the compa-ny now has investments to be of-Until recently, many U.

fered publicly. continue to dominate the economy, and an unwillingness to accept the share of total assets held by risks. small companies has risen from less

This trend is likely to be extendamong large corporations and the businesses. fact that there are simply not sion of all others. While computer- enough top corporate positions Japan fertile ground for entrepre-

> generation. pan's venture capital industry nese investors. thrives on small but established full of homemade equipment.

An aversion to risk among Japanese investors is one reason for this. decade for an emerging company Mr. Stoltenberg welcomed a re-cent French decision to ease ex-services and the risk is low." said requirements are more stringent than in the United States or other

Given that most limited partnerships are set up for 10 years, oppor-Most venture capital executives tunities must be sought chiefly

ship funds to grow by about 20 ready started toward an initial pubpercent this year, to 266 billion yen. lie offering. At Jafoo, for instance, Over the next three years, Jafoo only 13 percent of the 68.8 billion officials say, they expect 120 of the yen the company has invested has

Until recently, many U.S. venture-capital executives were at least In part the industry's new confi- tacitly critical of their Japanese dence reflects a long-term change counterparts for this preoccupation in the structure of Japanese busi- with "mezzanine financing," as latnesses. While large corporations er-stage investments are known,

But because of changes last year than a third two decades ago to in U.S. regulations governing capital gains taxes, the U.S. industry is now coming to resemble Japan's: ed, executives say, as Japan's do- Mezzanine financings in the Unitmestic economy expands and con-sumer tastes evolve. Equally, they 1985 and 1987, to just under \$1 point to the slow erosion of the billion, while most startup investlifetime employment system ments went into lower-risk service

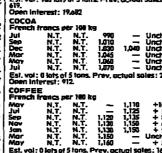
fronically, this has helped make available for Japan's baby boom neurs in the United States seeking startup funds. The process is un-Nonetheless, venture capital ex- folding two ways: Large venture ecutives acknowledge that it is like-ly to remain difficult for all but a creasing their U.S. activities, while few entrepreneurs to find the back- U.S. venture capital firms are ing they need, chiefly because Ja- spending more time seeking Japa-

Some U.S. executives express companies rather than high-risk alarm that a vital part of highbeginners with an idea and a garage technology research and development in the United States may become increasingly dependent on foreign backing. In Japan, howev-More important, it takes up to a er, managers say that it will take a long time for many investors to to go public in Japan, since listing shift toward providing startup

> "There's an ample appetite here for new products," said Yasuo Hiyakawa, who helps manage two venture capital offerings made in Tokyo recently by Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. "But it's premature to apply these vehicles in Japan. We're looking for investors who want to put money into the real thing."

Paris Commodities

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Ackerman, senior vice president of Gruntal & Co. There is a high "It is conceivable that there will degree of uncertainty out there." be some firms getting out of busicording to a recent study on the One trader added: "I think the New York economy by New York ness lines, getting bought up, or going out of business," said Jeffrey B. Lane, president and chief operindustry is at a critical juncture University's Urban Research Cenright now. People are nervous ter. According to the study, the ating officer of Shearson Lehman about another wave of layoffs and believe that some are near at Hutton Inc.

hand. Firms have taken steps already to prepare for continued bad times. Many brokerages have been paring back staff for the last few months. And some firms are considering rities industry jobs lost since then other options, including retraining personnel, closing branch offices,

brokerage houses, including Salo-mon Brothers, L.F. Rothschild and imposing tougher hiring freezes and decreasing bonuses for sales-Goldman, Sachs, announced cut-men who produce less business backs of hundreds of persons than their colleagues. Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange averaged For those industry professionals who were not laid off in the first about 163 million shares a day in

STREET: U.S. Brokers Study New Staff Reductions "The mood on the street is rest- is down about 15 percent from the less and anxious," said Alan R. previous year.

Dwindling volume is the biggest threat to jobs in the industry, acdrop in volume in recent months would lead to a loss of 18,000 jobs in the city by the end of the year. making the total number of jobs lost since the October crash more

than 26,000. "Employment losses to date have not been worse because the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange held up reasonably well through March," said Matthew P. Drennan, a professor of economics at New York University and author of the study. "That support for employment is now crum-bling."

Professor Drennan's study is April, the latest period for which part of an analysis that is conductstatistics are available. That figure ed each year.

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12 Daiquiri ingredient 13 Sub-detection apparatus

15 Role for Marie 16 Pub orders 17 Shopper's concern 18 Carson's

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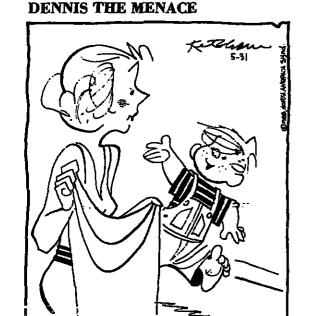
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"Guess what, Mom! Allthe mirrors in the house look like **ME**!"

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BOOKS

IN SEARCH OF J.D. SALINGER

By Ian Hamilton. 222 pages. \$17.95, Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TAN HAMILTON ends his controversial 1 and long-delayed book, "In Search of J.D. Salinger," on an ever so faintly bitter note.

He admits that he can hardly "rejoice that, whatever happens, my name and J.D. Salinger's will be linked in perpetuity as those of litigants or foes" over Hamilton's right to use in his study selected quotes from Salinger's unpublished correspondence. That right was finally forbidden him, after much legal skirmishing, by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Still, when he asks himself why he doesn't feel "more victimized," he has to admit that when "this whole thing began," there was more to it than "mere literary whimsy. There was more to it than mere scholarship. Although it will seem ludicrous, perhaps, to hear me say so now, I think the sharpest spur was an infatua-tion, an infatuation that bowled me over at the age of seventeen and which it seems I never properly outgrew. Well, I've outgrown it now."

This resolves, with something of a whimper, a drama that began for Hamilton as it did for many of us, when as an adolescent he read Salinger's novel "The Catcher in the Rye," fell in love with it, found it to have possessed him,

and desired to possess Salinger in return. But this is only the most elementary drama in a book with so many conflicting themes that in time it comes to seem less a study of a writer

Solution to Previous Puzzle



and more a study of the act of studying a-

Not that a conventional biography doesn't emerge from the many layers of this rich and subtly dramatic book. Hamilton, an Englishman with two volumes of poetry and an estimable biography of Robert Lowell to his credit the commend of the commen it, has conjured a substantial portrait more or less out of thin air, and it has much to recom-

mend it to a public also hungry to possess the famously clusive I.D. Salinger.

There is Salinger as a student at Valley Forge Military Academy, on the one hand cynically critical of his surroundings, on the other "the straight-faced joiner" who wrote a class song still "enshrined in the Valley Forge school hymn book, along with works by Martin Luther and John Wesley," and still sung at graduation ceremonies. ("Aye, soon they'll know why misty are / Our eyes at last review.")

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the Restor

There is a meticulous analysis of Salinger's literary development from a master of the commercial short story to the writer who preferred to withdraw completely from commerce. And, of course, there is a careful examina-

tion of that withdrawal. Hamilton respectfully avoids analyzing it psychologically, but he leaves the distinct impression that, despite its many subtle motives, it was undertaken not least of all to gain Salinger the very attention he purported to

Yet Salinger is not the only one who comesout playing ambiguous games in these pages. Hamilton, too, seems divided against himself... On one hand, he is the writer who was only kidding when he undertook this project, who

hoped to charm his subject by so scrupulously respecting his privacy, who planned to write "a hiography, yes, but it would also be a semi-spoof in which the biographer would play a leading semantime comic role." ading, sometimes comic, role.

On the other hand, he is his own alter ego, the aggressive biographer who not only insisted on digging out the facts on Salinger's life, but who also hoped in the process to smoke out

Salinger himself, or so we are led to suspect.

What finally resounds in this ill-starred literary venture is the point that Salinger may or may not have intended to make by blocking Hamilton from using his letters and the pointthat Hamilton may or may not have learned from his experience - namely, that to love a writer's work does not entitle one to possess him personally. And alternatively: To turn against a writer for whatever personal cause does not by itself permit one to reject his work.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the stuff of The New York Times.

CHESS

played 10. . K-B171; 11 B-B4, K-N2; 12 O-O, R-K1; 13 Q-B4,

which may be sufficient for Black — who nevertheless lost.

By Robert Byrne

ONCE again an Icelander home ground. Following the success of Jon Arnason in the earlier Reykjavik Open Tournament, his fellow grandmaster Johann Hjartarson won the \$3,000 first prize in the Reykjavik Invitational Tournament. Hjartarson, who is a quarter-final world championship candi-

date, went undefeated in scoring 8-3 in the round-robin com-petition. The Soviet grandmaster Lev Polugayevsky came second with 7½-3½, a. half-point ahead of the Icelandic grandmaster Margeir Petursson, who took third place. This time Arnason was held to a fourth place tie with the Soviet grandmaster Mikhail Gure-

vich. Both had 61/2-41/2. In his game with the Icelanwon only with great difficulty.

To forestall the looming

8. . .B-KB4, Jan Timman in-troduced 8 P-K4!? in his game 8. ..B-KB4, Jan Timman introduced 8 P-K4!? in his game lost black pawn. Instead, Thorwith Nigel Short in Belgrade last year. One point is that 8. ..NxP?: 9 BxB, KxB (9. ..QxB?; 10 NxP!, PxN; 11 QxBch, Q-Q1; 12 QxP is a disaster for Black); 10 NxN, PxN; 11 QxPch leaves the black king exposed.

After 10 QxPch, Short had

After 10. . .Q-K2; 11 B-B4, Alexander Belyavsky permitted Alexander Betyavsky permitten himself a weak pawn with 11. . . B-K3; 12 BxB, QxB; 13 QxQch, PxQ; 14 O-O-O against Jesus Nogueiras in the recent World Cup Tournament in Brussels. Black actually won after Nogueiras made and game after Nogueiras made endgame errors, but this line of play does not inspire confidence. Thorsteins's 11. . . B-N5 was

Of course, after Hjartarson's 12 pawns. O-O, it would have been folly

Thorsteins failed to muster a
to take a pawn with defense and after 40 RxN!,
12. .BxN: 13 QxB, BxP? in KxR: 41 P-N7, all became clear view of 14 QR-K1, B-K4; 15 Q- —it was useless to proceed with K4, N-Q2; 16 P-B4; 17 Q-K3, 41. . R-R1; 42 P-R6, R-QN1;

winning a piece.
On 18 R-B4, it is not clear dic international master Karl

Thorsteins, Hjartarson tried out a quite new idea but he

On 18 R-B4, it is not clear why Thorsteins did not play out a quite new idea but he

18. P-B3 — 19 B-K6 R-Q1;

K1, K-B1 would recover the

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probably based on the idea of RxP, his plan being to take ad-answering 12 N-K5 by vantage of the knight's distance 12. B-B4; 13 Q-K3, B-K3, from the connected queenside

43 P-R7. Thorsteins gave up.



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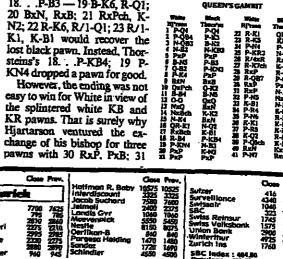
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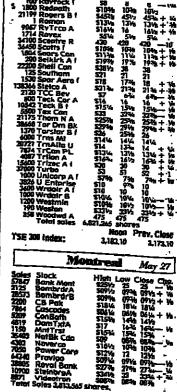
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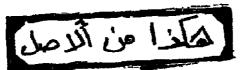


BBC to Destroy Unit Harboring Bacteria

LONDON — The British Broad-casting Corp. said it would destroy a cooling tower on the roof of its London headquarters after an ont-break of Legionnaires' Disease killed two employees.

Abour 30 people are believed to have been infected in or around Broadcasting House A RRC

Broadcasting House. A BBC spokesman said the wet cooling tower would be replaced.



SPORTS

Celtics Nip Pistons, 79-78, Tying NBA Playoff Series at 2-2

PONTIAC, Michigan — Dennis Johnson broke a tie by hitting one of two free throws with eight seconds left and the Boston Celtics evened the NBA Eastern Conference finals at 2-2 with a 79-78 vic-

ation-controlled National and Successful President Role and compromise there iong yearned for

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Mavericks Tie Lakers

By William C. Rhoden New York Times Service .

DALLAS - Suddenly, the National Basketball Association playoff that so many Los Angeles fans thought might be over in four games has turned into a nightmare for the Lakers.

The Dallas Mavericks, thought to be down and out after consecutive lopsided losses, evened the best-of-

NBA PLAYOFFS

seven Western Conference title series at two games each Sunday by pounding the league champion Lakers, 118-104, before a frenzied sellout crowd at Reunion Arena.

The series' fifth game is to be played Tuesday at the Forum in Inglewood, California. The sixth will be back in Dallas on Thursday. Derek Harper, scoring from virtually every spot on his team's end

of the court, and in every way, made 12 of 21 shots and finished with a career playoff high of 35 points. Mark Aguirre, burying long-range jump shots and hitting tough, leaning one-handed bank shots, scored 20 of his 26 points in the second half.

"I'd say I was definitely in the zone," said Harper, who is best remembered for a misadventure in the 1984 playoffs when, thinking incorrectly that his team was head, he held the ball and then ran

off the floor as time expired.

"I was just in the flow and it really felt good," he said. "We did a good job of containing their fast breaks and extended our defense to stop them from getting so many easy baskets."

Harper said that the most important aspect of Sunday's game was that it continued to break the Lakers' momentum.

"We've protected our homecourt advantage and gained a little confidence from these wins," he said. "L.A. seemed a little tired out there. It's just difficult to win on

After three quarters of a blow-for-blow slugfest led by Harper and the Lakers' Magic Johnson, the Mavericks' simply snatched the game away in the final period. much as they had done Friday en route to a 106-94 triumph. This time, however, the snatching was

more emphatic. After Mychal Thompson brought the Lakers to 95-92 on a hook shot with 7 minutes 36 seconds left to play, the Mavericks held the Lakers scoreless for the next 34 minutes. Roy Tarpley, a 6-foot-11-inch (2.1meter) Dallas center, sank a jumper with 5:59 left to start a 10-0 run.



The winning free throw was set up when Adrian Dantley, attempting an alley-cop pass, threw the inbounds pass into the basket, giving Boston possession with 50 sec-

onds left. Johnson then missed a shot that Kevin McHale rebounded with 26 seconds remaining. After a timeout, Isiah Thomas fouled Johnson in the open court, and he made his second shot after missing the

Joe Dumars, the hero of Game 3 with 29 points, was short on a 12foot (3.6-meter) jumper just before the buzzer, and Robert Parish rebounded the miss, giving the Celties back the coveted home-court advantage they lost in Game 1.
Games 5 is scheduled for

Wednesday night at Boston Garden and Game 6 is set for Friday enth game, if necessary, would be in Boston on Sunday.

Roston winness of 16 National Roland Garros. The 11th-seeded Leconte beat the fifth-seeded Becker, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4. in Boston on Sunday.

Boston, winners of 16 National

Basketball Association titles, is seeking its fifth straight trip to the championship series. The Pistons have not been to the final series in 31 years in Detroit, although the franchise made it twice when it was in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Bill Laimbeer led all scorers with 29 points for Detroit, while Larry Bird had 20, Johnson 18 and McHale 15 for the Celtics. Boston held Detroit to 16 points

in the first 19:15 of the game, but led only 18-14 with 8:23 left in the Danny Ainge then hit three three-pointers and Johnson one in the next 5:20, leading a 19-9 spurt that gave the Celtics a 37-23 lead

with 3:13 remaining.
The Pistons finally picked up the scoring pace after that, cutting the deficit to 46-36 at halftime. Detroit was 12-for-41 from the field in the first half, or 28.8 percent.

Laimbeer had 18 points, half of Detroit's first-half total, and was 7-for-9 from the field. The rest of the hits, tying their season high, and



Mychal Thompson and Rolando Blackman tangled rebounding, but it was the Lakers who came unraveled in a 118-104 defeat. California, Larry Sheets's two-run

MONDAY BASEBALL

ATLANTA - Pitcher Doug

out two. Barry Jones worked the

ninth. The only Atlanta runs came

on Ozzie Virgil's fifth homer in the

second inning and Ken Oberkfell's

runs with singles in the first and

fifth and his 13th homer in the

second inning. Bonilla leads the

National League with 13 homers

by Pittsburgh since Aug. 27, 1986,

and 42 RBI.

Drabek tripled home a pair of runs sent 11 batters to the plate in the in a six-run fifth inning and scat-tered eight hits over eight innings fifth. They reached new seasonas the Pittsburgh Pirates routed the highs with six runs on five hits in Atlanta Braves, 14-2, on Monday. Drabek walked none and struck

the lifth. Cubs 12. Reds 3: In Chicago. emergency starter Les Lancaster pitched his first complete game in the major leagues and Ryne Sandberg's three-run homer highlighted a six-run second inning as the Cubs sacrifice fly in the eighth.

Bobby Bonilla drove in three

A's 'Blow' Past Red Sox

The 14 runs were the most scored OAKLAND, California - The Boston Red Sox had no problems Sunday with pitcher Storm Davis, but a storm of another sort helped the Oakland Athletics win, 5-4, to sweep the three-game series and extend their winning streak to five.

A swirling wind that turned routine fly balls into fielding adventures enabled the A's to score three runs in the first inning, when Carney Lansford, the major league's leading hitter, singled to extend his hitting streak to 15 games. He scored on Jose Canseco's shallow fly that right fielder Brady Anderson misplayed in the wind for an RBI double. Lansford, now batting .396, then

doubled in the second and scored on Canseco's single to make it 4-1. Doug Jennings' grounder scored the winning run in the fifth. Marty Barrett, the potential tying run, was stranded at second base in the ninth when reliever Eric Plunk

retired Dwight Evans and Ellis Burks on high pop flies to first base-man Mark McGwire and right field er Canseco. Both fielders staggered and McGwire even fell flat on his stomach before making his catch.

Orioles 3, Angels 2: In Anaheim,

Pirates' 18-Hit Attack Routs Braves, 14-2

starting role because of injuries to
Rick Sutcliffe. Al Nipper. Bob
Julio Franco extended his b Tewksbury and Scott Sanderson. Indians 4, Royals 1: In the Ameri-

can League, in Cleveland, Greg Swindell allowed no hits in 6% innings and become the first 10-game winner in the major leagues as the Indians defeated Kansas City.

Swindell walked the first batter he faced, Kurt Stillwell, and then retired the next 20 batters before

winning streak.

SUNDAY ROUNDUP single in the eighth ended Baltimore's latest losing streak at four as Mike Boddicker, who allowed four hits in eight-plus innings, won his second straight following a personal 13-game losing streak.

Royals 12, Rangers 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson drove in four runs and Bo Jackson hit a two-run homer as their team batted around in the second and third innings against Texas.

Yankees 7. Mariners 3: In Seat-

tle, Dave Winfield homered and drove in three runs and Rickey Henderson drove in two for New York as left-hander John Candelthough forced to leave the game in the fifth with a sore pitching elbow, won his sixth straight.

Astros 7, Cubs 1: In the National

League, in Chicago, Rafael Ramirez hit a grand slam homer during a sixrun sixth that gave Nolan Ryan and Houston a victory. Ryan pitched 749 innings, allowed three hits, walked four and struck out four in helping end a four-game losing streak. Pirates 4, Reds 2: In Cincinnati. Andy Van Slyke drove in three runs

and teammate Bobby Bonilla hit his NL-leading 12th homer for (AP. UPI) Arantxa Sanchez getting a semifinal bug from her brother, Emilio. Pittsburgh.

Lancaster was pressed into a Danny Tartabull singled to center

By Robin Herman

New York Times Serve PARIS - Steffi Graf of West

Germany, the No. 1 women's seed

in the French Open, swept into the

semifinals Monday, but the men's

field again took a battering as con-

stant rain delays and wicked winds

The 11th-seeded Henri Leconte,

France's last representative in the

tournament, and Boris Becker of

West Germany, No. 5, endured

match that stretched for more than

seven hours because of the inter-

ruptions. Leconte survived, win-

ning by 6-7 (7-5), 6-3, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4. Then Kent Carlsson, the seventh

seed, fell to fellow Swede Jonas B. Svensson, 5-7, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Gabriela Sabatini, the women's

No. 2 seed, got a scare when Helen

Kelesi of Canada won the first set of

their match, 6-4. But the 18-year-old

from Argentina fought back to take

the second set, 6-1, and was leading

by 2-1 when another rainstorm

came and play was suspended for the night. Should Sabatini win, she

conte-Becker marathon forced a re-

The repeated delays and the Le-

will play Graf in the semifinals.

three rain delays during a five-set games in five matches here.

plagued the tennis tournament.

Julio Franco extended his hitting streak to 18 garnes, the longest this eason in the major leagues, with his fourth homer and a double. Rangers 6, Twins 1: In Minne-

apolis, Jeff Russell allowed six hits over eight innings and Larry Parrish had a two-run double as Texas ended Minnesota's eight-game

Russell walked three and struck his sister in the mixed doubles. out five. Dale Mohorcic pitched the tive Barcelona, the siblings have ninth. Bert Blyleven lasted only 41/2 emerged here as powerful players innings for the Twins but struck out five to move past Phil Niekro into seventh place on the all-time strikeout list with 3,343. Minnesotheir postgame news conferences. ta's Kirby Puckett singled twice, they present a united front of jet extending his hitting streak to nine

Wins and Sanchezes Breeze On scheduling on Tuesday of the match niest smiles north of the Pyrenecs. A slightly less talented older sisbetween top seed Ivan Lendl and No. 16 John McEnroe. Also set back ter, Marisa, plays No. i at Pepperdine University in the United a day was the fourth-round match States and was once the Spanish between No. 4 Par Cash of Australia national women's champion. and No. 14 Andrei Chesnakov of

Leconte Defeats Becker, Graf

the Soviet Union. That winner faces

Graf managed to play a com-

plete match without a rain delay by

defeating Bettina Fulco of Argenti-

na, 6-0, 6-1, in just 43 minutes. The

West German has lost only 11

match, his ground strokes sailing

wide or long. And, when he tried

rushing the net. Leconte's quick re-turns frequently landed at his feet

Leconte, although he had a more

aggressive game and more clever

strokes than Becker, always has

trouble with concentration. But

though exhausted Monday, he pulled

himself together in the last set after

double-faulting on a match point. He

then served up a ball that Becker

could not return within the court,

thrust up his hands in triumph and

blew a kiss to the cheering crowd.

And if rain played havoc with

the tournament, what the French

newspapers are calling the situa-tion "la famille Sanchez contre la

France" continued unabated, too.

It has seemed as though the San-

chezes of Spain - Emilio, Javier

and little sister Arantxa - are every-

off seeded players and generally giv-

It was 16-year-old Arantxa (pro-

nounced Ah-RAN-cha) who con-

quered Chris Evert on Saturday,

then Catherine Tanvier of France on

Sunday, Later Sunday, the 23-year-

old Emilio broke a lot of French

hearts by forcing Yannick Noah out

of the tournament. Javier, 20, took

fourth-seeded Pat Cash to five sets

before losing, but is still a force with

Raised on clay courts in their na-

with quick and flexible games that

should take their careers beyond clay.

With their parents at courtside and at

black hair, flashing eyes and the sun-

ing their elders a hard time.

before he could get into position.

Becker struggled for most of that

Leconte in the quarterfinals.

How did so many top caliber players turn up in one family? According to Mrs. Sanchez, it all began rather innocently: She and her husband were looking for a family sport, something both the boys and the girls could play and enjoy. Although she prefers skiing, her husband vetoed that idea and tennis was chosen instead.

She said she did not realize the children were exceptional racket players until the Spanish Tennis Federation pointed it out.

After their simultaneous victories Sunday, Emilio and Arantxa held a tandem news conference that began with an embrace and kisses. Mrs. Sanchez, who accompanies Arantxa everywhere on the professional tour, had chosen to watch her daughter's match. Mr. Sanchez had already left Paris because his vacation was over and he had to report back to his job as a civil engineer.

"He always takes his holidays to come for the first week of Paris, the first week of Wimbledon and the first week of the U.S. Open," Emilio explained, then paused and laughed. "But now maybe he has to change. Instead of the first week, he has to take the second week.

Emilio has reached the fourth where at this French Open, knocking round of the French Open three times. This year he got past that barrier at Noah's expense by displaying a more powerful and aggressive game than before.

Emilio is also strong in mixed doubles, where his popularity has proved a bit awkward. He teamed with Pam Shriver to win the title at last year's French Open, then was Martina Navratilova's partner at the U.S. Open when Shriver wanted to concentrate on singles. He and Navratilova won that title. This year Shriver asked him to be her partner again in Paris, but he had to decline, he said. Her friend Navratilova had already claimed him.

Both Emilio and Arantxa have quarterfinal matches Tuesday. Émilio faces former French Open champion Mats Wilander of Sweden, Arantxa plays Nicole Provis, an unseeded Australian.

Will there be two Sanchezes in the semifinals?

"I have a chance to make the next round," said Arantxa, "but my brother has to play against Wilander . . . She looked at him, winced and added: "It will be a tough match."

■ Navratilova's Revenge

Martina Navratilova got some revenge Monday for a French Open loss that her longtime doubles partner said was especially bitter for the Czechoslovak defector because it came against a Soviet ported.

Navratilova herself said that Sunday's 6-3, 7-6 loss to 17-yearold Natalia Zvereva, was "particularly disgusting for me."

But Monday the 31-year-old American and Pam Shriver defeated Zvereva and Natalia Bykova of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-2, to reach the quarterfinals in women's doubles.

Shriver said Navratilova "was still a little angry," when she took the court in the morning.

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Major League Standings MERICAN LEAGUE

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Leach (7). Waller (8). Innis (8) and Sasser.

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HR—New York, McReynolds (4).

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Abvarsz (7), Elchelberger (8) and Benedict.
W—DeLeon, 4-4. L—Coffman, 2-5. Sv—Dayley
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180 280 801-4 11 2 (2). HR—Atlanta, Hall (1).

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Smiley, Gott (7) and Ortiz; Rasmussen.

Birtsas (6). Rije (6) and Diaz. W—Smiley. 4-4.

L—Rasmussen. 2-5. Sv—Gott (6). HR—Pitts-

BASKETBALL SUNDAY'S RESULT

25 32 26 21—104 23 23 25-118 Danes Les Angeles — Worthy 8-192-318, Green 5-10 5-515, Abdul-Jobbor 7-132-216, Scott 4-7-2-210, 5-5 la. Aspert-Joseph r-13 2-2 le. 5-5011 4-7-2 le. L. Pet. GB Johnson 10-22 7-7 28, Thompson 5-12 1-2 11, Cooper 7-5 1-24, Rombis 0-0 0-0 0, Taleis: 41-88

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33 Schedule EASTERN CONFERENCE FINAL ## L Pct. GB Scalen 119, Detroit 104, Boston 96

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Ryon, Agosto (8), Smith (8) and Trevino Nover, Capel (6), Londrum (9) and Berryhill, W—Ryan, 5-2. L—Mover, 2-6. HRs—Houston, Romirez (2), Jackson (1).

Major League Leaders

Davis Sea 44 154 29 49 John Morrie Runs: Canseco, Oakland, 12; Hribek, Minnesoto, 12; Incaviglia, Texas. 11; McGwire, Oakland, 11; 8 are 18d with 10. R BI: Brett, Konsas City, 42; Canseco, Oakland, 41; Winfield, New York, 41; Corier, Clevetand, 38; Braspa, Milwaukee, 35; McGwire, Oakland, 35; Pagliarula, New York, 11; Charlett, Minnesola, 35.

35; Puckett, Minnesola, 35. Pitching (6 decisions): Swit Pitchine (6 decisions): Swinger: Section 9-1, 90; Violo, Minnesoto, 8-1, 89; Dotson, New York, 5-1, 83; Perez, Chicago, 5-1, 83; Swiff, Sectile, 5-1, 83; Tonosa, Debrid, 8-2, swiff, Sectile, 8-1, 83; Tonosa, Debrid, 8-2, swiff, Sectile, 9-1, 80; Clement, 8-2, 80; NATIONAL LEAGUE

Palmeiro Chi Galarroga Man Bonitia Pit Thompson SF 318 317 311 Lorkin Cin 46 164 36 51 44 165 25 51 46 187 22 57 Pittsburgh, 11; Clork, Sen Frencisco, 11; Go-lerrogo, Mentreal, 11; Strawberry, New York, 11; Dawson, Chicago, 10; Davis, Houston, 10; 4

ten.39; Brooks, Montreel.32; Hernandez, New York, 32; Parrish, Philadelphia, 32; Brunansky, St. Louis, 31; Clark, Sen Francisco, 31; hell, Son Francisco, 28; Van Slyke, Pitts-Pitching (é decisions) : Cone, New York, 7-0, 1.000; Knepper, Houston, A-0, 1.000; Gooden, New York, 8-1, 889; Scott, Houston, 6-1, 857; oti, 5-1, 830; Hershiter, Los An 8: Moddux, Chicago, 8-3, 777; Signati, 5-2, 714; Gross, Philadelgeles, 7-2, ,778; Mod

phio, 5-2 J14; Ryan, Houston, 5-2 J14 COLF Top finishers and carnings to the Memorial ent which ended SUR

yard par 34-34-72 Muirfield Village Golf Club course in Dablin, Ohio: Curtis Strange, \$160,000 David Frast, \$78,229 (9-70-48-49--276 70-48-48-70--276 Hale Irwin, 578,220 #-70-72-71—282 70-70-68-74—282 72-75-69-67—282 John Huston, \$39,115 Andrew Mages, \$39,115 Jey Hoos. \$26,981 79-66-71-67--283 68-74-72-69--283

TENNIS French Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES

Fearth Round Henri Leconte (11), France, def. Beris Becker (5). West Germany, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-1, 5-6-4. Jonas B. Svensson, Sweden, def, Kent Carls-in (7), Sweden, 5-7, 7-6 (10-8), 1-e, 6-4, 6-2. WOMEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals
Steffi Graf (1), Wast Germany, def. Bettina
Fulca, Argentina, 6-0, 6-1,
Gobrielo Sobulini (4), Argentina, leads Helnikelesi, Canada, 44, and 9-3, materials

AUTO RACING Mexico City Grand Prix

1:31:13.05 A. Eddle Cheever, U.S., Arrows-Megatron, 1:31:39.478 7. Alesso

Ford, 1:31:24.155 8. Thierry Box 9, Yomick Dai 1:31:24.502 10. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Ligier-Jud 1:30:22.219 DRIVER CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

2. Berger, 19 3. Senno. 15 4. Alboreto, 9 5. (tie) Nelson Plquet, Brozil, Latus and Warwick B 9. (ile) Nonaini; Cheever; Salaru Naka-lima, Japon, Latus; and Riccardo Patrese,

Indianapolis 500

OFFICIAL FINISH 1, Rick Mears. U.S., Penske-Chevy VS. 144,809, 200 lops. 2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, March-Chevy VS. 200 keps, running. 3, Al Unser (3), U.S., Penske-Chevy VS. 199

4. Michael Andretti, U.S., March-Cosworth, 5. Bobby Rohol, U.S., Lelo-Judd, 199 kept. running. & Jim Crawford, Scotland, 1987 Lajo-Buick Vá, 198 laes, ruming. 7. Raul Boesel, Brazil, Lelo-Cosworth, 198 8, Phil Krueger, U.S., 1986 Mgrch-Cosw

196 lops, running. 9, Dick Simon, U.S., Loto-Cosworth, 196 loos. 10. Arie Luyendyk, Netherlands, Lolo-Cos-

SIDELINES Prost, McLaren Dominate Mexico Prix

MEXICO CITY (UPI) - Alain Prost of France charged to his third Formula One victory this season, with Brazilian teammate Ayrton Senna making it a 1-2 finish for McLaren in Sunday's Grand Prix of Mexico. Prost led from start to finish to get another nine championship points.

McLaren has now won all four of this season's championship races with

Prost also winning in Brazil and Monaco and Senna in San Marino. By the end of Sunday's race, the turbo-charged McLarens had lapped all the cars except the third-place Ferrari of Austrian Gerhard Berger.

Fittipaldi Awarded 2d Place at Indy

INDIANAPOLIS (NYT) — Indianapolis 500 stewards made it official Monday that Emerson Fittipaldi had finished second, after all, in

For a while, it was a 1-2 finish for cars owned by Roger Penske, with Al Unser Sr., last year's winner, coming in a lap behind Rick Mears. But a two-lap penalty assessed Fittipaldi, for passing during a yellow caution flag, was rescanded two hours later when the stewards ruled he had followed directions during the race. Fittipaldi was moved up from seventh to second, with Unser dropped to third.

Strange Wins U.S. Golf by 2 Strokes

DUBLIN, Ohio (AP) — Curtis Strange rallied with a five-under-par 67 Sunday to win the Memorial Tournament by two strokes over Hale Irwin and David Frost of South Africa. It was his second victory this season. Strange twice trailed by one stroke and once blew a three-shot lead, but took command with a bunker shot that set up a two-foot (60-centimeter) putt for birdie-4 on the 15th. Irwin shot 70 and Frost, who once held the top spot, had a closing 69 as they tied at 276.

Germans Arrest English Youth Team

MANNHEIM, West Germany (UPI) — West German police arrested the youth team of the English League's Bristol Rovers early Monday for disorderly conduct, a police spokesman confirmed.

The spokesman said 15 players, aged 17 and 18, and two adults accompanying them were taken into custody shortly after midnight after they allegedly damaged traffic and advertising signs and pulled up flowers. The players were "slightly tipsy," the spokesman said.

They were released after depositing 700 Deutsche marks (\$410), their

remaining money, with the Mannheim prosecutor to cover any fine they might have to pay, the spokesman said. On Sunday, the team had lost by 5-3 to a German youth team from the Mannheim suburb of Ilvesheim.

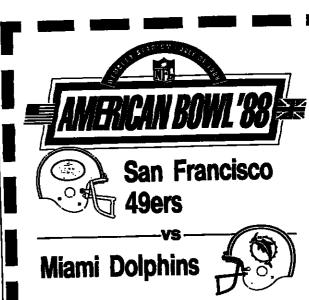
For the Record

Don Lalonde of Canada stopped Leslie Stewart of Trinidad with an overhand right in the lifth round of a scheduled 12-round bout Sunday in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, to retain the WBC light heavyweight title. (AP)

Quotable

 George Tompkins, the attorney representing the Mercury Bay Yacht Club of New Zealand: "The challenger is entitled to an America's Cup match, not a nautical dog and pony show."

Chicago White Sox pitcher Dave LaPoint, 28, to teammate Jerry Reuss, 38, on the occasion of Reuss' 200th victory: That's something you can tell your grandchildren about - tomorrow.



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sharp fall financial y Parent i for the ye 47.61 bili compared the previous

the office because the shrapnel is going to hit the "The Winnetka story has nothing to do with guns," I told him.

"Don't you believe it. Every nut who wants us to register

firearms is going to be out tonight Buchwald demanding legislation to stop the sale of handgums in the United States. The shooting in Illinois couldn't have come at a worse time. We just started a big TV advertising campaign telling everyone how great guns are."

hazy grabbed his coat and hat and

"What are you doing?" I asked

headed for the door.

"They can't blame the American gun lobby for what a deranged

"Yes, they can. They'll do anything to disarm this country: Some-thing like this happens and people start asking all sorts of questions about how guns are obtained."

Mansion for Sale: Only \$51 Million

TONDON — The Holme, a 40room Regent's Park mansion, is up for sale at £30 million (about \$51 million). A California firm selling the 19th Georgian-style house said the price makes it one of the world's most expensive.

The mansion has eight garages, a tennis court and overlooks a lake at the edge of landscaped grounds in the park bordered by some of Lon-don's most beautiful houses.

It is being sold on behalf of a family "whose lifestyle has changed," an estate agency euphemism for falling on hard times. The family, from the Middle East, bought the mansion in 1984 for £5 million and added a swimming pool and whiripool baths.

When Guns Need a Pal WASHINGTON - When it "It seems to me I heard that the was announced over the tele- lady who did all the shooting had a vision that a very troubled lady in gun permit. How did she get one if Winnetka used three handgons to she had a history of mental illshoot several schoolchildren, Esterness?"

ART BUCHWALD

"I don't know, but you can't keep an eye on every gun sold in the United States. That's why I'm going down to the office. This is the He said, "I'm a volunteer gun kind of news story that has people lobby jist and I have to get down to calling their congressmen."

> "What do you intend to do?" "We have to get out wires to all

our members notifying them that war has been declared against handgun owners, and everyone must be on the alert to stop the bad guys from hurting the good guys who own weapons. We're going to need money and political pressure, and we're also going to have to call in a lot of chits."

"You mean from legislators who took your money?"

"That's right. When they accepted our donations, they knew we would call on them when we needed them. I can't tell you how many fund-raising dinners I have attended to make this moment pay off."

"You're a good man, Esterhazy. You have a cause that you believe in, no matter how many people are "If we don't speak out against

handgun control now, when do we?"

"How is the gun lobby going to explain the shooting in Winnetka?" We intend to counter the bad publicity by showing celebrities who shoot their handguns just for pleasure. We plan to hand out press releases that say for every person who shoots someone with a hand-gun, there are 10 who would rather hit a tin can."

"You've certainly got your work cut out for you," I said. "We haven't lost a battle yet.

You really scare the hell out of a shooter when you threaten to take away his guns. Once we get the word out that the big bad wolf is at the door, every member will send us twenty bucks. Then it's up to the lobbyists to defeat those congressmen who are tilting toward an antihandgun law."

"I'd hate to be a congressman on "Of course, you would — people don't kill gun control laws, congressmen do."

Met in Tokyo: Opera and Beer

By Susan Chira New York Times Service

OKYO - With the trappings of rock star idolatev and more than a hint of commercialism, the Metropolitan Opera -52 singers, 72 chorus members, 103 musicians, 50 technicians and 110 tons of scenery, musical instruments and costumes - has come to Japan.

The cachet of the Met and the chance to see Placido Domingo and Kathleen Battle, who have become household names in Japan through their television commercials for beer and whiskey, have drawn huge and enthusiastic crowds.

On opening night Wednesday. the company presented Offen-bach's "Tales of Hoffmann," and Friday evening Mozart's "The Marriage of Figuro."

At both, the audience pressed near the stage, tossing cascades of flowers and straining to get a closer look at the singers, much as Japanese teen-agers greeted Michael Jackson and Madonna.

Many of the company's 14 per-formances were sold out a few hours after tickets went on sale last fall. As with so many other things here, price was no object. The Met's presenter, the Japan Arts Corporation, sold 400 spe-cial three-opera tickets for \$790. Choice orchestra seats went for

Asahi Breweries, which features Domingo on its commer-cials for Asahi beer and Battle plugging Nikka whiskey, is billng the tour as the Asahi Beer Super Opera Big Special.
Its president, Hirotaro Hirogu-

chi, made no secret of his motivation in sponsoring the Met tour. "With his appearance, the beer is selling well this year, and with her appearance. Nikka whiskey is also doing very well," he proclaimed at a news conference.

But the Japanese embrace of the Met is by no means all commercial. Kiyotatsu Miyoshi, a music critic, said that the Japa-nese are committed opera buffs. Opera lovers snapped up tickets last year for Wagner's "Ring" cycle by the Deutsche Oper of West Berlin. This year, Tokyo is also acting as host to La Scala of Mi-



A scene from the Met's "Tales of Hoffmann" and Kathleen Battle in "The Marriage of Figuro."

affluent and became aware that you can use money for other things than just possessions, that is, cultural activities. Classical music presenters now say bringing opera to Tokyo is a certain

It is just this combination of enthusiasm for opera and money to pay for the best that attracted the Met to Japan, said Bruce Crawford, the Met's general man-

"In terms of big markets and disposable income, the United States and Japan are the places where all marketers want to be. he said. "These people have all the necessary resources, both financial and organizational. The marketing people are expert, the theater people know what they are doing and they can afford our

This, the Met's first visit to Japan after 13 years and only its fourth tour outside North America, is its most ambitious. The sets

includes many of the Met's top

singers.
"We are moving the real Met Opera, and it's a gigantic and expensive undertaking." Craw-ford said. "The worst thing to do would be to cut the price by offer-

ing a bargain version."

Never fear. Crawford said the Met was charging its Japanese presenters a fee of more than \$1 million a week for its three-week

But the Met negotiated its fee when the dollar was worth twice as much against the yen. Despite an additional contribution by Japan Arts, Crawford said the Met will still lose money. Housing and feeding 325 peo-

ple is no small feat in Tokyo, a city where a cup of coffee costs around \$5 and a tuna sandwich may cost as much as \$8. Crawford said the opera was offering its members nearly three times the usual per diem allowance for food: \$100 a day. Even so, he said, a lot of people were heading lan and the Munich opera.

"People are fighting to get tickets," Miyoshi said. "In the last company totals 325 people and saving measure, the company of-

fered to split the savings with any member willing to share a hotel room, said Joseph Volpe, an assistant general manager.

The headaches began well be-

fore the Met arrived in Tokyo. Chuck Bonheur, the tour operations director, began getting ready a year ago. He flew back and forth to Tokyo three times and arrived early to smooth the way for the crew and the per-

He hired round-the-clock truck drivers to rush the scenery cross country in three days to make sure it got on the boat to Japan. Even now, with the Met shuttling back and forth between two the aters in Tokyo, he is responsible for moving all the musical instruments, costumes, makeup kits, shoes, irons and steamers.

Japanese audiences remained blissfully unaware of these staggering logistics. Friday night at the opera, an elderly Japanese woman in a pale blue kimono sat attentively. She clutched a booklet, certifying that she was a member of the Placido Domingo Fan

REAL ESTATE

PEOPLE

Pop Across the Wall

concert in East Berlin on June 19, the Boston Globe, shared the Poston West Berlin, not far from the Wall sports cartoonist award. dividing the city. Last June, vio-lence erupted in East Berlin when the police prevented young rock fans from getting close to the Wall to hear Western stars, including David Bowie and the rock group Genesis, playing just the other side of the border.

A Polish soprano, Aga Winska, won Belgium's presugious International Queen Elisabeth competi-tion on Monday. Winska, a 24year-old student at Warsaw University, crowned her presentation with an enthusiastically received scene from Verdi's "La Traviata." Second prize went to an American soprano, Jeanette Thompson, while Hunb Claessens, a bass-baritone from The Netherlands, finished third out of the 39 competitors. It was the first time that the event, held every two years since 1951, had been held for singers. In the past, it had alternated between violinists and pianists.

The members of the United States's National Cartoonists Society rewarded several of their peers at San Francisco. Chuck Jones, the its to the Soviet Union. After a creator of Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck honeymoon, she said, Novikov and Porky Pig. was named the plans to begin learning English and year's best animator. Mort to look for work.

Drucker, Mad Magazine's caricaturist, was named best cartoonist and, enjoying the success of his Ollie North and Ronald Reagan cial features award. Jim Borgman, political cartoonist for the Cincinnati Enquirer, was selected best editorial cartoonist for the award to the care was where they had trained for the care was selected best entired. newspapers. The best advertising clustration award went to the British cartoonist Ronald Searle, while Arnold Roth, whose work appears Capel Curig. Lord Hunt, 77, who led the expedition, said he was happy that the group still had the urge to get together, even though we

The East German figure skating star Katarina Witt will host a pop concert in East Berlin on June 19, the Roston Globe shared it.

Elizabeth Condon and Victor No. vikov, separated for more than eight years by the Soviet gover-ment, were married in Lynnied Massachusetts, on the eve of the

summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet lead.

er, Mikhail Gorhacher. Condon 45, a public school teacher of Rus. sian and French, thought it was "rather nice" that the weiding Salurday coincided with the Moscow summit. She and Novikov, 56 an unemployed research chemist from Moscow, had planned to marry in the Soviet Union in 1979, but Soviet officials blocked the wedd Condon for years was denied visig to visit the Soviet Union and Novikov was not allowed to emigrale. But the couple learned five days before the December 1987 summit in Washington that Novikov could emigrate to the United States. They were reunited in New York City on March 26. They resolved us at the last one," Condon said of the 1987 summit, "and we're sort of resoly. ing ourselves at the beginning of this one." They met 20 years ago on their annual awards ceremony in one of Condon's then-frequent view

The first climbers to conquer Mount Everest celebrated the 35th Coloring Books, also won the spe- anniversary of their assault on the editorial cartoonist for the second for the expedition. Sir Edmand Hilyear in a row. Jim Unger of the bary, 69, who with the sherpa Tenz-Bahamas was awarded best syndi-cated panel for his comic feature the 29.028-foot (8.847-meter) sum-"Herman." Will Eisner was named mit, flew from New Delhi, where he best comic book artist for "The is New Zealand's high commission-Spirit." The best story strip artist er to India. Tenzing died in 1986 was John Cullen Murphy, who but his nephew Gombu. who was draws the "Prince Valiant" comic the youngest member of the expestrip. Art Sansom won the humor dition, represented the sherpas. strip award with "The Born Loser," Other members of the 1953 expedi-which appears in more than 1.000 tion also returned to the camp at in Esquire, was named best illustra- have probably said all that there tor. Charles Saxon of The New to say to one another" on the sub-Yorker was chosen best gag car-ject of Mount Everest.

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